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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
† 20th July	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st " *	CALEDONIA	7058		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9605

† This vessel will call at Malta.
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	14th Sept. "

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.
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Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	455	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1958	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY VIA KARACHI

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of London	9,000	.....	July 16	July 28	Aug. 20
*‡	City of Karachi	6,047	.....	" 18	July 29	" 22

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY DIRECT.

	Denbigh Hall	5,009	July 18	Aug. 2	.....	Aug.	29
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	July 30	Aug. 8	Sep.	1
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 6	Aug. 12	" 21	"	14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 21	" 30	"	23
‡	Merton Hall	4,397	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct.	1
†	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov.	23
†	City of Mecca	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	.....	

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.
For Passage and further Particular apply to—
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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 18th July	8 a. m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 19th July	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,009 tons, on MONDAY, 15th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahommera, Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 23rd July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON AND CALCUTTA (Direct).

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	5139	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Forsell	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2891	M. Tiosc	22nd July,
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	16th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	R. Cucchi	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	15th Sept. "

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Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	17th July 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
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The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
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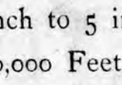
BY APPOINTMENT AT  H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

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Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PHILLPS AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND for the year ending 28th February, 1907, of 10 per cent. will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on and after the 15th July.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. J. EDMONDS,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1907.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on MONDAY, the 12th of July, 1907, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1907.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of two Directors.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 2ND JULY, 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st July 1907 both days inclusive.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AGRIPADA ESTATE.

THE BOARD are now prepared to receive applications for BUILDING LEASES of PLOTS on this Estate at rates and on conditions which may be ascertained on application to the Trust Engineer.

Applications up to 30th September, 1907, will be dealt with after that date, and should more than one application be received for any plot, the right to a Lease will be put up to auction between the applicants.

By order of the Board,
F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 2ND, JULY, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that from the 7th instant, we shall OCCUPY our NEW PREMISES:—

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FALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LIMITED.
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of House No. 8-12, Fanaswadi 1st Lane, belonging to Rao Bahadur Manecksband Kapurchund.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Press, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned:—A large lot of machinery damaged by fire and water consisting of hydraulic gauge brass, brassvalves, bolts, tubes, pumps, rams, steel ring, steam cock, iron plates, cast iron pipes, buckets, brass couplings, plane, chains, crow bars, files, hammers, oil tanks, spanners, etc., etc.

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AUCTION SALE of very Valuable landed property at Nakhoda Mohalla otherwise known as Nagdevi Street.

Messrs. BENNET & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in High Court, Suit No. 101 of 1907, of the estate of the late Haji Ahmed Hajee Osman, the Mortgagee in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgaged, dated 12th February 1906 and made between Abdul Gulam Hajee Adam and another of the one part and Hajee Ahmed Hajee Osman Dawood of the other part and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdul Gulam Haji Adam and another, on MONDAY the 29th day of July, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the premises, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon situate and being at Nakhoda Mohalla otherwise called or known by the name of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173 5/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Nakhoda Mohalla or Nagdevi Street aforesaid; on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage; on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Mahomed; and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Syed Hoosein Miyan and now to Haji Beg Mahomed Ibrahim and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 291 and Street Nos. 400-402.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN BARGE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Frere Bunder, the following wooden barge:—

A wooden barge registered, No. 4156, in perfect order and working condition with all requisites, carries 115 tons of coal or other cargo, lately reconstructed with first class materials. Certified to work from 3rd April, 1907 to 2nd April, 1908.

The barge could be seen at Frere Bunder where it lies.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act: IX, of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of Unclaimed bags of grain and seed and a quantity of sweepings, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), the Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street No. 597-603, Case No. 309, Junction of Memonwada Road and Mohamedkhan Pakady.

The materials of building street No. 35-39, Case No. 353, Mohamedkhan Pakady.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, F. P. Bale of Cotton, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Ward Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Ward Bunder Goods Depot:—

A quantity of Unclaimed goods, grain, bags of jowaree, linseed, teelseed, bagging, bags of wheat, poppyseed, Books, cases of luggage, boxes of medicine, iron, iron bars, cases of Machinery, cases of dyes, iron nails, coal tar, empty cylinders, cask of oil condemned ropes condemned sheets, waste papers heaps of sweepings, grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1907.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30,
Inclusive of Delivery (Postage).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture, the property of a lady, such as sofas, easy chair, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, almyrah, sideboard, cupboards, bedstead, chest-of-drawers, book-cases, teapoys, carpets, hat-stand, wardrobe, pictures, glassware, &c., also Milner's safe on stand, English safe with Chubb's patent lock, cottage piano by August Dassel, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9 levant.
2 American new type writers.
1 Winchester magazine Rifle 44 bore.

On account of the underwriters 1 bale 200 pieces grey dhoties, 30in. by 9 yards, sea water damaged.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General the effects of the late Marie (alias Maria alias Lily) Cotta consisting of rich silk and cotton wearing apparels such as gowns, jackets, skirts, dresses, blouses, China silk dress, hats, shawls, bodices, table covers towels, napkins, sheets, quilts, quilts, curtains, silks, hanging lamp, boxes, time-pieces, pictures and other sundry.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Thakur Morarji Sunderji:—1 Para Rubber-tyred double "C" spring open phaeton on perch.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of remaining Superior Woollen Goods, etc., at Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe and next to Mr. A. Bicaji, Jeweller, being stock-in-trade of a tailor and outfitter.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the above shop, the remaining woollen goods, Turkish towels, table cloths, napkins, rajai, woollen and cotton socks and stockings, woollen and thread gurnsey, eldwood hats, collars, neckties, chemises, English boots, shoes and slippers, woollen and China silk coats and pants, sleeping suits, railway and Scotch rugs, blankets, Gladstone bags, entire furniture of the shop, electric fans and light, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 134 bales Cotton Damaged by Fresh Water.

On WEDNESDAY next the 17th Instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at F. Shed, Prince's Dock, by order of Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the undermentioned bales of cotton, damaged by fresh water while in transit to Japan.

35	bales	cotton	marked	N W
13	"	"	"	"
86	"	"	"	"

The above will be sold in lots to suit buyers. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of new Teak wood and Blackwood and Mahogganized Household Furniture, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following valuable furniture such as sliding dining table for 20 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, marble-topped octagon and round table and teapoys, silk tapestry and velvet line suite of sofas and chairs, mirrored cabinets and chiffoniers, lady's writing table, writing and office tables, revolving top office table and office chairs, book cases, easy chairs, hatstand, mahogany single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand table, clothes presses, fancy teapoys, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Bombay Club, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Dorji Canji and others, such as sliding dining table chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, velvet lined drawing room sofas and chairs, chasterfield sofa, marble top tables and teapoys, cabinets, teapoys, revolving bookstand, glassdoor bookcase, easychairs, bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes press marble topped dressing and washand tables, chest of drawers, hat-stand, standing lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Singapore cane furniture, German carpets, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUBBS' CHEST SAFES, PADLOCKS, ETC.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonji Edulji Asavaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., the following goods by Chubbs & Sons, consisting of chest safes, cash, deed, paper boxes, cupboard and drawer and box locks, front door locks of assorted kind, fancy door handles, plates, show cases and furniture, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munsookial, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, and the goods is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meher Mansion (ground floor), Wellington Lines opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrorback sideboard and dinner waggons, marble topped circular table and teapoys, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror door, almiras, marble topped dressing and washband table, clothes presses, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery ware, best platedware, windproof table and standing lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of C. D. Baker, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder,

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p. m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of—

1 boiler by Marshall Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco type multitubler.
1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 15 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.
1 alternative current Mordy's dynamo with exetor.
9 transformers.
1 high tension switch board.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. loco type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound dynamo of 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. loco type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 low tension Switch board for two dynamos.
1 spare aomature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P. and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater, etc.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

FOR SALE.

SULPHURIC ACID (H_2SO_4)
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl)
"SWADESHI" BRAND.

QUALITY guaranteed equal to English. Price considerably BELOW Market Rates for the imported article. Contracts entered into for the supply of ANY QUANTITY. All jars are large mouthed and Rubber Ringed. All sound empty Jars received back and credit allowed.

For further particulars apply to—

TOWNER & CO.,
37, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents, Bombay Presidency
FOR
THE EAST INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
PANIPET.

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In Time for
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CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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TO APPEAR THIS WEEK.

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Being a Series of Studies of the Enigmas of
PSYCHICAL RESEARCH,
CRYSTAL GAZING,
TELEPATHY,
DREAMS,
PREMONITIONS,
CLAIRVOYANCE,
APPARITIONS,
ETC.,
By the Writer of
HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON
LETTERS:—
LONDON SOCIAL AND
POLITICAL.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
SPORT.

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THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
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AND IS READ
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ELECTRICIAN WANTED.

EURASIAN or NATIVE, must be good Jointer and Fitter, preferably one having had experience as jointer to a Supply Company. Apply by letter with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 12.] [BOMBAY, *July* 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	94 1/4	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 7/16		1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities	64 3/4		1/16
Bar Silver in London	31 1/8	1/16	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	31 1/8	1/16	
Do. in New York	67 1/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 44 1/2	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/2	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since 25 Apl.	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 5/8	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 10,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£ 30,000
Silver to Calcutta	...	£ 160,000
Gold "	...	£ 30,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	...Easier.
Futures	...	...Easier.
East Indian	...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...	...Firm.
Total Sales	...	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	... 3,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	...7 18+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 7/8+1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·68 —09	6·59 —07	6·49 —07	6·42 —06

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Ap.
6·39 —06	6·37 —06	6·36 —06	6·33 —06	6·37 —06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	2,000
Do. do. last year	...	3,800
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000
Do. to Continent	...	2,000

Spot Cotton—12·05—15.

Futures—Month of July 11·70—10 } Declined early owing to bulls unloading and partially advanced later through support by New Orleans bull party.

Do. do. Dec. 11·78—02

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12⅛—⅛
Futures—Month of August.—03
Do. do. October.—05
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

NEW YORK, July 12.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	16.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	6.000
Do. do. to France and Continent	20.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	314.000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	143.000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Western C I.F.—*d.* 4 ⅜ Sellers.
Months—July-Sept.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—*d.* 5 ⅛ Nominal.
Months—July-Aug.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 ⅜ Sellers.
Months—July-Sept.
Cocanada Cotton Ginned C.I.F.—*d.* 4 ⅜ Sellers.
Months—July-Sept.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—August-September—London—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 57 August-September—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 55½ July-August—H. A. & D.—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53½, August-September—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchgd

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/10½ Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£110
Yellow Metal	... ...	*d.* 8⅛

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp		£ 6 16 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool		£ 12 17 6
Basic Steel Bars India C. I. F.		£ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sover ...	75,000	London ...	Oriental	Comptoir National Yokohama
34 Bars Silver..	78,638	Do ...	Do ...	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sover ...	45,000	Do ...	Do ...	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	Do ...	Do ..	C Rawjee & Co.
127 Bars Silver..	3,05,085	Do ...	Do ..	Hongkong Bank
62 Bars Do ...	1,52,126	Do ...	Do ...	Bank of Bombay
973 Bars	....	Adelaide via Colombo	Nera	Mercantile Bank

* Value not given in the Bill of Entry.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.

Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. " 4th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. " 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 5 per cent. " 29th June.

Money :—

The Money Market is easy. Most Banks are refusing short deposits but 3 per cent. per annum for two months fixed can still be done.

Exchange :—

There has not been much doing in Exchange to-day, but owing to the firm tone of the London discount market, Banks have been reluctant buyers under 1s. 4 5/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Private demand was bought to a moderate extent at 1s. 4¼d., but otherwise little has been reported. The T. T. rate is steady at 1s. 4 1/42d., with Bank demand general at 1s. 4 1/16d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks	129 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 151 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 151 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 221 1/2

Government Paper :—

There has been little or no change in this market to-day. In the morning the settlement quotation opened at Rs. 97 only to close at Rs. 96 15/16 with little doing. The easier money conditions keep the market fairly steady but business will be on moderate lines until the New Loan is issued. Calcutta market is unchanged at Rs. 97 for ready andtforward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	... ... Rs.	97 0 } Sellers.
1st Settlement	... ... "	96 15 }

Bullion :—

In London the quotations for Bar silver are again firmer, ready and forward being up 1/16 at 31 1/8. New York is 1/8 higher at 67 1/2. Locally the market has been firm, ready bars opening at 79 3/8, and have advanced 1/4 to 79 5/8 ex-duty. A similar advance has taken place in forward bars, quotations for the first and second settlements being noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	79	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	10	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	79	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

This has been a dull and uninteresting day and very little business has been done locally. Shippers are apparently unable to sell in Europe or get replies to Firm offers sent.

Spinners on the Continent are probably watching the American Markets which appeared to be un certain and nervous. At present it seems the long talked of July corner in America and Liverpool will "fizzle out."

As a rule July is not the month for Speculators to "take up" cottou and as the spot demand in Liverpool is small, the Bulls may hesitate to accept tenders—in which case we may see lower prices.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	278	Ready.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	227/8	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	210/11	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	205/6	"
Fine " Amraoti	204/5	"
Fine " Muttia	192	"
F. G. " Khandeish	183/4	"
Fine " Khandeish	193/4	"
Fine " Bengals	187	"
Good Westerns	214	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	248/9	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	261	March 08
Fine " ...	"	276/7	"
" " Nagpur Kampti..	"	223/9	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pool-gaum ...	"	230	"
" " Khangaum, Akola	"	232/3	"
" " Khandesh ...	"	212/3	"
" " Bengals ...	"	202/3	"
Fully Good M.G. Khandeish	"	202/3	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals ...	"	185/6	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	... ...	5.000	bales
Total Imports	... ...	1,000	"

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·72 +04	6·53 +04	6·53 +04	6·46 +04	6·43 +04

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·41 +04	6·40 +04	6·40 +04	6·41 +04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The tone is steadier and Buyers are looking on.

Ready	Rs.	8 0 0
Forward—September	Rs.	8 9 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is firmer and there is a good enquiry.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 15 0
Yellow Gujarat...	"	9 12 0

Poppyseed :—

A little business has been done and the tone is steady.

Ready	Rs.	10 2 0

Castorseed :—

The market is firmer and there is a good demand.

	Rs.	39 0 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is steady with hardly any business passing.

	Rs.	20 12 0

Wheat :—

The tone is firm but buyers are inactive.

White Delhi	Rs.	5 4 6 July.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,420½	cum-divdi.
India	59½	
Mills :—		
Century	1,695	
David	419	
Kohinoor	783	
Maneckji Petit	3,240	
Miscellaneous :—		
Bombay Flour Mill	975	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,070	
ORIENTAL MINING Co., LD.		
Amount of shares, 2,000. Value per share...	100	
Paid on one share Rs. 30. Present quotation	62 1/2	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	567 1/2	
Amritsar-Patti	111	
Tapti Valley	447 1/2	

Bahamankua Manganese Co., Ld., shares have to-day changed hands at Rs. 19½ premium per share.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday :—

Cotton	3,302	bales.
Wheat	5,053	cwts.
Linseed	3,723	"
Rapeseed...	3,269	"
Gingellyseed	61	"
Poppyseed	383	"
Groundnuts	43	"
Castorseed	12,405	"
Rice	3,104	"
Myrabollams	110	"
Cottonseed	2,359	"
Mowraseed	3,305	"
Gram	6,870	"
Joowar	22	"
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 13.] [BOMBAY, *July* 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	94 5/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 5/8	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York	67 2/8		¼
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·45½	1½	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83 58	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½		¼

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £125,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16d. unchgd
Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 29th ult., arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 12th instant.

COTTON.

Liverpool—	
Spots	Dull
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 400 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 7·14—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10...15/16+1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·75 +07	6·64 +05	6·56 +07	6·48 +06

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·45 +06	6·44 +07	6·43 +07	6·43 +07	6·44 +07

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	2.000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	2.300 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	1.000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	1,000 "

Spot Cotton.—12·85·20

Futures.—Month of July, 11·45 —25 } Declined owing to Bulls unloading
Do. do. Dec. 11·71 —07 } Second cause—Mutilated.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—Mutilated
Futures—Month of August 12·66—14
Do. do. of October 12·05—03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Mutilated.

Cotton Stock in London	...	13,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply*	...	2,480,000 "
" " East Indian		257,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	...	13,280.000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	...	41,000 bales
" Sold on Speculation		1,000 "
" Sold for Exportation		3,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers		62,000 "
" Actual Exports		10,000 "
" Week's Imports		43,000 "
" Stock		1,063,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales		700 "
" Sold on Speculation		200 "
" Sold for Exportation		100 "
" Amount forwarded to Consumers		2,000 "
" Actual Exports		800 "
" Week's Imports		1,000 "
" Stocks		39,000 "
Afloat Americans		30,000 "
" Indians		15,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—August-Sept, London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56 July August—H. A. and D. Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53½ August—September—Hamburg—Buyers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6⅛ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4/10d.—Sellers.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 10s. paid...	9s. 3d.
Balaghat, fully paid	13s.
Do. 10 o/o Pref., fully paid	26s. 3d
Champion Reef, fully paid	9s.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid)... ...	2s.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid	25s.
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid).	12s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid) ...	2s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	1s.
Goldfields of Dharwar	14s. 3d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)...	1½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	31s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	47s 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. paid)... ...	1 ½d.
Kempinkote (New) fully paid	9d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	£5-18-9
Do. 6s. 8d. paid, ...	Do.
Do. 3s. 4d. paid.	Do.
Mysore-Reefs (Ord.)	3d.
Mysore West, 10s. paid	1½d.
Mysore Wynaad, 10s. paid	1½d.
Nundydroog, fully paid	25s. 6d.
Nanjungad, fully paid	Rs. 8-8.
Ooregum, fully paid	6s. 3d.
Ooregum Pref., fully paid	13s. 3d.
Road Block, fully paid	1½d.
Sangli (New, 18s. paid)	1½d.
Topuldodi (Nizam) 15s. paid	11s. 6d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...		1,100
Bangalore Bank...		115
Commercial Bank		15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	80

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk... ...		75
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany. ...		100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...		1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1,000
Carnatic		500
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...		135
Coral		135
Jamalamudugu Press		350
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...		nom 200
Madras United		2,800
Madura		130
Tinnevelly Mills		500
Tirupur Press		450
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		500
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		100

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	nom. 60r.
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	6
Deccan Sugar and Abkari Ld. ...	...	sellers.
Do. do. 1913	...	900
Do. do. 1909	...	1,000
East India Distilleries (Ord.)	...	9s.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. *cum interest*	...	£98
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...	14s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld	...	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb		90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	...	98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Gua. ...	...	£ 110
Do. 4½ per cent. Gua	...	£ 103
Madras Electric Tramways ...		nom. £ 1
Do. 5 per cent. Sterling Deb. ...		£99½
Madras Electric Supply Corporation (10s. paid.)		12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref....	...	105
Mysore Manganese (Rs. 100 paid up)	...	200
Do. (Rs. 25 paid) ...	...	60
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	...	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	...	95
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. 1910 ...	...	90
South Indian Railway Deb. ...	...	£ 124
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	...	£ 104
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 35 paid)	...	25
Shell Transport and Trading Company	...	48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Pref. ...	...	£ 9½
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	...	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum Pref. ...	...	105
United Coffee Growers	...	50
Vizianagram Minning	...	15s.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the thirty-fourth Report of this company submitted to the shareholders in May,—

"The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Company, and the profit and loss Account for the half-year, ended March 31st, 1907.

The gross profits of the Company for the past half, year amount to *Yen* 2,960,736, 802, out of which there has been paid :

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	*Yen* 828 321, 740
Insurance Fund	*Yen* 356,149, 820
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	*Yen* 495,751, 140
	Yen 1,680,222. 700

leaving a balance of *Yen* 2,054,726, 662, including *Yen* 774,212, 560 brought forward from the last Account. The Directors now propose that *Yen* 64,025. 710 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to *Yen* 2,447,049, 026; and that *Yen* 71,358. 110 be allowed as Director's and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of ten per cent., together with two per cent. as special dividend, thus making twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb *Yen* 1,320,000. 000. The balance, *Yen* 599,943, 068, will be carried forward to the next account.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FOTIADIS—July 13, at Marseilles. The wife of F. G. Fotiadis, of a daughter—(By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RADCLIFFE-SMITH—July 9, at Bockelli, Muscorie, the wife of Lt. N. M. R. Radcliffe-Smith, 46th Merwara Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FAGAN—JACKSON—July 8, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. E. J. Warlow, M. A., Chaplain, John Laurie, younger son of Major-General and Mrs. J. L. Fagan, to Phyllis, youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Francis Halkett Jackson and of Mrs. Halkett Jackson of Bickley, Kent.

DEATHS.

CHEW—June 30, at Mt. Pleasant, Muscorie, Isabella Maria, widow of the late John Chew, aged 51 years.

McDONALD—July 8, at Lahore, Donald McDonald, Pleader, aged 46 years.

MARGAR—July 11, at 115, Vepery High Road, Charlotte Margar, relict of the late Samuel Margar, Principal Sudder Amin, Cuddapah, aged 79.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water 1·43m; 2·21a. Low water, 7·31m., 8·39a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39p.m.
Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5·45 p.m.
Royal Scots' B Team, *vs.* Customs.
Roman Catholic Assembly, Town Hall, 7 p.m.

Phases of the Moon—July 10th, New Moon, 8h 47·1m. p.m; July 18th, First Quarter, 6h. 41·6m. p.m.; July 25th, Full Moon, 9h. 59·5m. a.m.; July 10th, in Apogee, 3-8h. p.m.; July 24th, in Perigee, 5-5h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 16.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h 19m. High water, 2·25m., 2·53a. Low water, 8·6m., 9·20a.
Wednesday, July 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Mud ports, 5-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Artillery *vs.* Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 3-13m., 3-34a. Low water, 8·45m., 10·6a.
Thursday, July 18.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, extraordinary general meeting, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5·45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Customs Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 4·9m., 4·20a. Low water, 9·35m., 11·0a.
Friday, July 19.—Arrival of the Countess of Minto per mail: steamer. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage 4-5 p.m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Royal Scots A. Team. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m, High water, 5·24m., 5·14a. Low water, 10·56m.
Saturday, July 20.—Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, at noon. Cricket matches: Bombay Gymkhana A and B Teams against Hindu Gymkhana and B. B. and C. I. R. teams, respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5·45 p.m. Royal Scots' B Team *vs.* Royal Artillery. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 6·40m., 6·17a. Low water, 0·3m., 0·27a.
Sunday, July 21.—8th Sunday after Trinity.

A WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER.—Mr. Ardeshir Mehta, the well-known Parsee cricketer, has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kashmir.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Sadu Dagir, an old offender, with criminal trespass. The evidence showed that on Friday night the accused was seen in the verandah of Major Winter's bungalow at Colaba, and on his being questioned by a servant what he was doing there, he ran many. He was subsequently arrested. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HONGKONG ZOROASTRIAN CHARITY FUNDS.—A meeting of the Parsee Community of Hongkong was held in Hongkong last month under the presidency of Mr. H. N. Modly, to review the balance sheet and pass the accounts for 1906 of the numerous charities under the management of the trustees of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Zoroastrian Charity funds, and to elect a trustee in place of Mr. N. K. Antia, of Messrs. Tata and Co., returned to Bombay. The numerous charities now aggregate dols. 100,644·79 and show an increase of nearly dols 2,000 on the previous year. The accounts were unanimously passed with a vote of thanks to the trustees. The election of a trustee then followed, and Mr. S. K. Khan, of Messrs. Cowasji Pallonjee and Co., was declared duly elected.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the Victoria Gardens Zoo :—Pied-crested Cuckoo (Coccystes jacobinus) by Mr. E. I. Binks. One pair Roseate Cockatoos (cacatua roseicapilla); one pair Leadbeaters Cockatoos (Cacatua Leadbeateril); one pair Slender-billed Cockatoos (Licmetis tenuirostris); one pair Black-tailed Wallaby (Macropus nalabatus) and one Great Kangaroo (Macropus giganteus) by the Director of the Zoological Garden at Melbourne, in exchange. Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra) by Mr. A. G. Crisp. Seven Roseate Cockatoos (Cacatua roseicapilla); one Slender-billed Cockatoo (Licmetis tenuirostris) and nineteen Ring-necked Parrots (Palaeornis torquatus) by Mr. Ranchordas Vithaldas Black Himalayan Bear (Ursus tonquatus) by Captain F. Chappell. Pea-hen (Pavo cristatus) by Mr. W. G. Williams. Indian Fox (Vulpes bengalensis) by Mr. Dhanji Pandit of Ahmednad.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Sale Deed Obtained by Fraud.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Balaram Jotiram Gujar, against the original defendants and respondents, Shidu and another. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. H. C. Koyaji. Plaintiff sued to recover possession of land and house in suit from defendants who are alleged to be in wrongful possession of the same. The property in suit was, according to the story of the plaintiff, sold by defendants to plaintiff. At the date of sale defendant No. 2 had leased the property to defendant No. 1 and that lease was delivered over to plaintiff. Defendant No. 1 after the expiry, of that lease, did not give possession but continued in wrongful possession and did not pay the rent according to the terms of the lease. Defendant No. 1 denied knowledge of the sale to plaintiff and contended he was the owner of the property and in possession. He said he had not passed the lease in suit to defendant No. 2, that plaintiff and defendant No. 2 were related to each other, and that the suit was brought by them in collusion to deprive him of his property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Vita, who partly awarded the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Satara, reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. He said that after the sale of property by defendant No. 2 to plaintiff the former had brought two unsuccessful suits against the latter for possession in the Mamlatdar's Court, on rent notes alleged to have been passed in his favour, and that, on the whole, he was quite convinced that defendant No. 1 has been duped by defendant No. 2 who in order to strengthen his own possession re-conveyed the property in suit to plaintiff. The District Judge therefore held that the sale deed was not binding on defendant No. 1, and that therefore plaintiff has acquired no title from defendant No. 2. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed they must send this case back for the findings on issues. Plaintiff sued two defendants for possession of certain property and his case was that defendant No. 2 had sold the property to him and he was entitled to it. It appears, however, that there was a deed which purported to be a sale deed from defendant No. 1 to defendant No. 2. A very careful examination of the records in the matter has satisfied their Lordships, that no mention whatever was made in the plaint of this deed, and therefore, to their minds, it was perfectly clear that there was absolutely no necessity for the defendant to mention any alleged mortgage that may have been effected by him in his written statement and in which he did what he was perfectly justified in doing, namely, he denied all the material allegation in the plaint. Then the non-mention of this mortgage in the written statement is what chiefly induced the Subordinate Judge to pass a decree he did. Their Lordships remarked that unfortunately the Subordinate Judge did not examine the parties before the issues were framed, and consequently the issues were framed before the contention of the parties were before him. But there is no doubt whatever that directly in his deposition this sale deed was

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1907.

BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

THE annual reports of the different Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the period ending 30th June 1906 have just been published—that is a little more than twelve months after the completion of the forest year—a delay which is regrettable since the facts which the reports disclose lose much of their interest and pungency, at any rate, to the Forest Officer, but withal there is much in these reports which will be novel to the ordinary reader and repay perusal. We find, for example, that the cultivation of rubber is being prosecuted in the Thana and Panch Mahals Districts and also in Kanara; but so far the experiments appear to be on a very limited scale, especially in Thana, where Castilloa and Ceara Rubber are being introduced, as well as Ficus Indica, the well-known India rubber tree of Assam. Since the reports were written a considerable advance must have been made in connection with the rubber plantations in these places and the results will be awaited with interest by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who, if we remember aright, first suggested to Government at the last meeting of the Agricultural Conference the desirability of introducing rubber into some of the Bombay forests. The idea apparently of Government is to demonstrate the practicability of growing rubber in Bombay and subsequently to hand over the plantations to private agencies to develop. We may mention in passing that from enquiries which have been made it is understood that the introduction of the Para rubber tree into Kanara—a tree which bears the best rubber in the market—has so far met with unqualified success. Every prospect seems to exist of this tree doing as well in Kanara, in fact even better than in Ceylon where large plantations of it now are established. Fires in the forests continue to be a source of much worry, anxiety and trouble to Forest Officers. In Thana, Surat the Panch Mahals, Khandesh and Kanara especially all sorts of measures appear to have been taken to protect certain well defined and valuable teak areas, but with slender success—although the results are on the whole an improvement on those of the previous year—which is some consolation. In the Dangs—a large tract of country covering upwards of 800 square miles which is under the political control of the Collector of Surat and the forests of which are leased to Government for management the jungles are usually burnt from end to end, but in the early part of the season a Bhil was captured while deliberately setting fire to the forests and promptly awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment, which had a wholesome effect of checking further incendiarism and a considerable reduction in the area burnt. The Conservator, in alluding to this case, says that the Bhil will take care in future to light his forest fires in Native territory if he really cannot do without them, and so will his friends.

In the Kolaba District, which is across the harbour, incendiarism is said not to exist because the people apparently are well behaved. In some cases the villagers here were allowed to cut and remove a large quantity of grass free of charge from the forests—a concession which the Conservator, Mr. Bell, remarks was found to have good result. A similar conciliatory policy might we think under the circumstances, be advantageously adopted in other districts. The working of the new Shooting Rules are but briefly alluded to in the various reports except in Kanara where 65 licenses were issued. The Conservator states that two cases of shooting without licenses were punished and that no violation by agriculturalists was noticed. The presence of a large herd of wild elephants in the Kanara forests seems to be a matter over which a difference of opinion prevails between the Forest and Revenue authorities. The Collector Mr. Panse remarks that it is amusing to observe Forest Officers advocating the exclusion of sheep and goats from forests and at the same time welcoming elephants. Forest Officers are inclined to look upon the elephants as a valuable asset whereas the Revenue authorities consider them a nuisance to the cultivator and the ryots. A danger seems to exist of tiger becoming extinct in Kanara, judging by the Collector's remarks, who states that he thinks the time has come to restrict the number of these animals to be shot to two per licence-holder; but some Forest Officers attribute the gradual extermination of the tiger to the large number of gun licenses issued by the Collector to villagers on the pretext of crop preservation and who abuse the concession. The Collector however pointedly explains that the statement of rewards granted for wild animals contains the names of Gazetted Officers only which proves that they are responsible for the threatened danger of the extermination of the tiger.

Under the head of grazing and fodder grass we find that the season was one of deficient rainfall especially in the Deccan and that compressed fodder had to be imported into that part of the Presidency from Khandesh and Thana for the benefit of agricultural and other animals and the closed forests were in many instances thrown open to free grazing. But in spite of this a comparatively large number of cattle were impounded which as remarked by a Revenue Officer must represent a good deal of irritation; but such irritation cannot well be avoided. If forests are to be efficiently controlled and their condition improved a certain degree of irritation is bound to be caused especially where old habits are suddenly arrested—so too in ... importance must not be attached to this question. The report of the province of Sind does not call for much comment except in so far as the North-Western State Railway ceased to burn wood fuel for the first time after 24 years of continuous dealing with the forest Department, which led to a reduction in the receipts in that Province, but seemingly this is only a temporary loss which will soon be overcome by the development of other markets for fuel. It will interest mercantile men to know that considerable quantities of lac are found in some of the Sind forests. The exploitation of it brings in a large revenue and the Conservator remarks that that being a valuable commodity and easily portable is liable to theft. The Commissioner in Sind has been approached to have the rules regarding the transport of lac in a district so amended as to compel persons to take out passes for its removal from one place to another. Mr. Noel Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, has recently been interesting himself in the subject of the development of the trade in lac in India and his attention has been directed to send where he believes the production and quality of lac might be immensely improved with care. In virtue of the great scarcity of this valuable merchantable product some surprise must be expressed that no systematic steps appear to be taken to date by the Forest Department to extend the lac producing area in Sind. The vigilant eye of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce might well direct the attention of Government to this important subject. The reports though published have yet to be reviewed by Government. As an indication of the want of interest displayed by some Commissioners in forest matters the Central Circle report, which is written by Mr. Talbot, is passed on to Government by Mr. Gibb, the Commissioner, with but one remark *viz* that "the report on the whole is very satisfactory." Mr. Younghusband in Sind and Mr. Drew in the Southern Circle, however make some pointed observations on the Forest administration of their circles and speak favourably of the work of the officers concerned.

TURBINES AND MILLS.

So far those who have been considering turbines have devoted their attention chiefly to their use in shipping work, but with the extension of cotton mills in Lancashire their possible uses have been considered from the wider standpoints. Although the steam turbine has not yet been installed in any great number of cotton factories some of the newer mills have adopted them to drive dynamos for the generation and transmission of power. With regard to the types of turbines suitable for cotton mill driving the best known is the Parsons or reaction turbine. It depends for its efficiency very considerably upon the fineness of the radial clearances over the ends of the blades. The result is that these clearances are cut as fine as is deemed safe, and occasionally some slight variation in the running conditions leads to the blades being broken off through contact being made between the fixed and moving parts. But experiments to effect improvements in this respect are continually being made and meeting with success. All forms of using the turbine present difficulties. The water driven turbine demands a constant high pressure which is often very difficult to obtain. As regards the drive even greater difficulties present themselves. The usual speed for a turbine of 700 horse-power lies between 1,500 and 3,000 revolutions per minute, according to the periodicity of the alternator, and between 1,500 and 1,800 revolutions for a 1,500 horse-power turbine. If the ordinary rope speed of about 5,000 feet per minute were adopted, the diameter of the rope pulley would be ridiculously small and the drive inefficient. If the rope speed were increased to 6,000 feet per minute, a turbine running at 2,000 revolutions per minute would require a fly rope pulley of rather less than a foot in diameter. According to the usual rule as to the relation of rope diameter to least pulley diameter, the ropes for this pulley would be half an inch in diameter, and would each transmit about 4 horse-power. For a 1,600 horse-power turbine this would mean that the main pulley would be grooved for about 400 ropes, and would be not less than 30 feet wide. Even if the ropes were made seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, there would still be about 150 of them, requiring a pulley about 18 feet wide, And it must be remembered that this pulley would be only one foot in diameter. Clearly, then, direct rope driving cannot be adopted for large powers. In the future there will probably be geared turbines of larger power, but for the present the usual method of transmitting the power from the turbine to the point at which it is required is electrical and this is the method adopted in regard to the big scheme for the supply of energy to the Bombay mills. In many cases even where the turbine is near the machinery to be worked this is the best scheme but in cotton mills the conditions are specially favourable to the direct drive. The electrical drive is at its best when the points of application of the power are scattered, when heavy momentary fluctuations of load are experienced, and when rapid acceleration in speed is desirable, as in tramway service. Where, however, turbines are adopted the cotton manufacturer has at present no alternative but to adopt the electric drive for his mill. The type of electric drive has then to be settled. For a compact conveniently arranged mill the drive is probably best obtained by ropes from a motor-driven main rope pulley. For a large or awkardly arranged mill the group drive possesses advantages. The individual drive is capable of only a very limited application in cotton mills.

PERSIAN GULF TRADE.

STATISTICS are to hand as to the trade of Koweit and Kerman. In the former the total value was a little over eighty-one lakhs which was an increase of nearly twenty-one and a half lakhs on the previous year. In Kerman the value was about twenty lakhs, but there is every chance of this increasing if properly cared for. There is an urgent need for a road or railway between Bunder Abbas and Kerman and there is said to be a good alignment for one *via* Minab, Manujan, Regan and Bam. At present goods take at least twenty-five days, and often far more, to make the journey and it is said that a proper road between Bunder Abbas and Kerman, besides stimulating trade, would, by its passage close to the Jiraft and Rudbar Valleys and through the middle of Narmashir, entirely alter this part of Persia and make room for the expansion which is ready to take place. Note should be taken that there is an opening for cloth here, the only supply at present being of very bad Russian make. This is not the only opening for British trade. It is believed that Indian mills could do a good trade if they would make a serious effort. In spite of the difficulties of transport, oil from the south halves the market with the Russian oil, the cheapness of which does not compensate for the want of quality. Proper communications to the south would drive the Russian oil out of the market altogether. The only china and glassware to be found in Kerman bazaar is Russian, it is very coarse and not particularly cheap. The English potteries make cheap china which would sell well, such things as cups and saucers, bowls and plates being in good demand. There are practically no good leather articles to be bought in Kerman. Boots and shoes, bridles, leather bags and portmanteaus, etc., would sell well, but the European saddle is not fancied and is suspected of being of pig skin, which is unclean to the Mahomedans. Lamps and fancy goods again offer a good market which is practically untouched. At Koweit there was a large increase in the American piece goods trade and the volume is now within appreciable distance of the British trade. While the American trade increased nearly four times the British and Indian trade showed scarcely any increase. The reason given is that American cotton is better and although the bales, when new, weigh about the same, English and Indian goods contain a large quantity of starch and after washing the fabric is lighter and less durable. The total value of exports is estimated at Rs. 16,21,976 as against Rs. 11,54,322 for the year 1905-06. This increase of nearly 50 per cent. is satisfactory, but it is not so pleasant to note that a large portion of the increase is due to such unreliable causes as good rains and a good pearling season, while one lakh increase of specie may be put down to gambling on the dollar and another lakh to the fact that Koweit can only send money, not goods to pay for her imports from Persia.

THE KING AT CARDIFF.

IF there is any romance in commerce it can surely be found in the wonderful development of Cardiff, —where the King has just been visiting,—from an insignificant town of two thousand inhabitants a century ago to the great and important City in which no less than 164,000 persons find a habitation. No City in England, outside the metropolis, can show such an amazing uprise. But the romance of Cardiff's rise from obscurity is not the only romance which the King's visit to South Wales will cause to be on innumerable tongues in Britain. For the King has not only gone to Cardiff, he has gone to Cardiff Castle! And the Lord of Cardiff Castle is the Marquess of Bute—the head of a noble Scottish family of Royal descent which has for generations been at loggerheads with the Reigning Family. And the King who, as we have so often remarked, is always doing gracious acts, has extended the olive branch, which has been grasped by Bute, and, heigh presto, the feud is ended! Most people have heard the story of the Bute feud in one form or another. It is said that a former Marchioness of Bute was accused at Court of being in a certain condition. Her ladyship's husband was very irate in consequence, but having proved the accusation to be false, shook the dust of the Court from his feet, and never again met his monarch. It is certain that this estrangement was maintained right through the lifetime of the last Marquess, Beaconsfield's *Lothair*; but now that Britain has a new Sovereign and Cardiff a new Lord it was time the feud was forgotten. When it began Bute was impecunious; now Bute is so fabulously rich that his lordship is anxious for the Corporation of Cardiff to take over his millions' worth of property in docks alone about that City in order to be relieved of the necessity of administering it.

It is six hundred years since Cardiff welcomed a monarch of England within her boundaries. What vast changes have taken place during that time! There is romance in the connection of Bute and Cardiff alone. The fortunes of the Crichton-Stuarts and Cardiff began with the grandfather of the present Marquess, who constructed the first dock, known as the West Bute Dock, after designs furnished by the great engineer Brunel. Though the sagacity and wonderful foresight of the Marquess in constructing a Canal from the South Wales Coalfields to the sea, and making a deep-water dock to ship the coal and iron to all parts of the world, is now apparent. At that remote period it was considered a harebrained enterprise, destined to failure, from which the early Victorian financiers stood severely aloof. Unable to borrow money from outside sources and undeterred by the warnings of his friends and advisers, the then Marquess decided to stake all on the attempt. So he rigorously cut down his expenses and sold his ancestral estates at Luton Hoo in Bedfordshire, and in 1839 had the joy of seeing opened the new West Bute Dock. From that day his luck never turned. Wealth continued to flow in like a river, and the present Marquess is one of the richest men in the world.

THE P. and O. s. s. *China* left Hongkong at 1-30 p. m. on Saturday.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Totomi Maru* left Moji for Hongkong on the 13th instant, and steamer *Hiroshima Maru* arrived at Tuticorin on the 12th instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer *Armand Behie* left Aden for Bombay on the 13th instant, and she is expected here on the 18th July at 8 a.m.

MR. HOUSDEN from Bareilly has relieved Pandit Bishamshar Nath on his retirement from the Headmastership of the Government District High School.

THE Secretary of State has engaged the services of Mr. J. De G. Hunter for the post of Mathematical Expert in the Survey of India. He leaves England in October.

THE Hongkong correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cables that an extensive dynastic conspiracy has been discovered at Yangtze, in Central China; and that many arrests have been made. He adds that there are 4,000 revolutionists at Keyeng, and that troops have been sent to suppress the trouble.

IT is announced that the names of two well-known Ceylon Companies, viz., the Ouvah Coffee Company, Limited, and the Spring Valley Coffee Company, Limited, have been changed by special Resolutions to "The Ouvah Ceylon Estates, Limited," and "The spring Valley Ceylon Estates, Limited," respectively, and that they will in future be known by these titles.

THE subscription list for the proposed memorial to the late Lord Salisbury, which is to be erected at the foot of the grand staircase in the Foreign Office, although not yet closed, is sufficiently far advanced to allow of the selection of a sculptor being made at an early date.

NOT so long ago the shipbuilding world was asked to ponder over Noah's Ark, as representing the embodiment of the true principles of ship construction. Now it is the *Great Eastern* which seems to be the special object of admiration. The modern view is that everybody was and is behind the time, except Brunel. Lord Pirrie incidentally asks what would have been the *Great Eastern's* career, and how much earlier should we have been brought to the era of large ships, had there been a dock big enough to take the early Leviathan.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Peace Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 29.

WHEN M. Marcellin Albert the one time omnipotent leader of the wine-growers' revolt, escaped arrest at Argeliers in company with three other members of the insurgent Committee, he wandered about for two or three days closely pursued by the police, but finally succeeded in making his way to Paris disguised, they say, as a woman and muffling up his chin in a broad scarf in order to conceal his beard. In this disguise he was present in the Strangers gallery of the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st instant and heard the debate on the situation in the South of France which resulted in the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Government. On the 23rd instant he called about 11 a. m. at the Ministry of the Interior and asked to see the Premier. On being received by M. Clemenceau he said that he came in the name of all the poor people (*de tous les gueux*) to solicit the release of all his (M. Albert's) collaborators. He asked the Premier to hold out a helping hand to all the wine-growers of France. Withdraw the troops, he said; be merciful, and calm will be restored to the great benefit of the French Republic. The Premier after listening to what his visitor had to say declared that M. Albert had only one thing to do, namely, to submit to the law and give himself up as a prisoner. "I am not going to arrest you here," said M. Clemenceau, "but go away and surrender yourself prisoner in accordance with the law." According to other particulars of this remarkable interview, M. Clemenceau undertook that if the mayors and town councillors withdrew their resignations and resumed their civic duties he would withdraw the troops and exercise clemency towards those who had transgressed the laws. Before leaving the Ministry, M. Albert said that he had only forty francs to take him back to the South of France, whereupon the Premier gave him a hundred francs. M. Albert returned at once to Argeliers in order to report to the wine-growers' Committee which had been reconstituted after the arrest of three of its members and the flight of three others to escape the officers of the law. After bearing M. Albert's account of his expedition to Paris and his interview with the Premier, the Committee issued an order of the day declaring that in view of the insufficiency of the Bill against wine frauds, passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and the lack of precision in the promises of the Prime Minister, the Committees represented at the Argeliers decided to continue the calm and peaceful movement until they obtained satisfaction and to propose to all the confederated committees the acceptance of the present decision. Regarding this resolution it may be observed that there is a certain amount of audacity in describing the wine-growers' movement as 'a calm and peaceful one,' considering the tumultuous and violent demonstrations that have marked its course during the last fortnight. The agitators seem to regard rioting, defiance of any authority, and refusal to pay taxes as justifiable forms of passive resistance. M. Albert's visit to Paris and, above all, his acceptance of pecuniary assistance from the Premier was regarded with great disfavour by the Argeliers Committee and by the wine-growers generally. It soon became evident that the prestige and authority of the man whom the peasants, in their passionate faith, called 'the Redeemer,' had utterly vanished to be replaced by a violent animosity. The most idolised democratic leaders in all countries, but particularly in the South where national temperaments are passionate, have always to fear the fickleness of the mobs they once controlled, and so did the great agitator Marcellin Albert find it. An agitation was set up against him, the result of which was that M. Albert was forced by the Argeliers Committee to surrender himself prisoner to the authorities at Montpellier. He went from Narbonne to Montpellier for that purpose on the 26th instant by motor car, escorted by some members of the Committee. In fact the Committee did not appear to feel quite sure that M. Albert had resigned himself to his fate and could be trusted to surrender himself if left alone. M. Albert is now no longer the leader of the agitators and any idea that he might contribute to put an end to it must be abandoned. The Argeliers Committee has invited M. Cazeaux-Cazalet, President of the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into the wine crisis, to go to Narbonne to confer with them on the defects of the Wine Frauds Bill. M. Cazalet has accepted the invitation and has left Paris for the South. The Wine Frauds Bill, as passed by the Chamber, but not considered satisfactory by the wine-growers, obliges all wine-growers to make an annual declaration of the amount of their crops, this being the proposed remedy for watering. It also imposes a supplementary tax on sugar of 40 francs per 100 kilos and obliges all growers who sell more than 20 kilos of sugar to make a public declaration to that effect. This Bill will now go before the Senate. What will happen next in the South of France is not very clear. The Committee of Argeliers, a hot-bed of agitation, has been allowed to reconstitute itself and seems to treat with the Government on equal terms. Marcellin Albert has disappeared but his place will doubtless be taken to-morrow by some other agitator. Distress amounting in many cases to destitution will continue to prevail among the wine-growers whose sad plight is only aggravated by the resignation of the mayors and the consequent cutting off of many sources of local relief. One of the most serious elements of the situation is, however, the widespread military disaffection which, for patriotic and sensible Frenchmen, is becoming a matter of grave anxiety. More than enough allowance has been made for the fact that in some cases the mutinous soldiery refused to act against rioters because the latter in so many cases included their own near relations. The 17th Infantry Regiment was transferred to Agde from Beziers because, having been locally recruited the men were not to be trusted should a conflict arise with the inhabitants, and they were ordered to use their arms against the latter. But 600 of them left their barracks at Agde and returned to Beziers. Finally they submitted and went back to Agde. Four hundred of these mutineers are now on their way to Tunis, to which place they are being transferred as a disciplinary measure. Meanwhile mutinous outbreaks continue to occur here and there, the latest on the list being the 11th Regiment at Narbonne the 7th Engineers and the 24th Regiment at Avignon and the 24th Regiment at Beziers. The officers have had much difficulty in restoring quiet among the men. We now hear that any future incidents of this kind will be dealt with much more expeditiously and severely by the military authorities; in fact, that measures will be taken to arrest the growing relaxation of discipline in the French army due chiefly to the active anti-militarist propaganda carried on under Socialist auspices. The parties of reaction—Royalist, Imperialist, Nationalist and other—are accused of turning the troubles in the South to the best account against the Government, but what shall be said of the Socialists whose parliamentary leader, M. Juares, is director of the journal *Humanite*, and who prints in his paper an appeal to the proletariat from the Larbour Federation? The article is headed '*Gouvernement d'assassins*' and is couched in most outrageous terms. It declares that the *bourgeoisie* only maintains the army for civil war and that the formidable explosion in the South is a precursory symptom of the collapse of a society of exploitation and speculation. In the course of a debate in the Chamber this week upon the situation in the South, one of the speakers, a Socialist, alluded to the serious events that had occurred in "the federated departments." The latter expression met with an indignant protest from a number of Deputies, evoking as it did the idea of the dismemberment of France. The President reminded the Socialist speaker that there were no federated departments in France and that the French revolution, when it created the departments, created at the same time the unity of the Fatherland. The members of the Senate and Chamber representing the South visited their respective constituencies at the beginning of the present week but were so badly received as to deem it advisable, for their own safety, not to prolong their stay. The spirit of revolt appears to be spreading from the Aude, Herault and Eastern Pyrenees to the country extending from Toulouse by Nimes to Toulon. There have been riots at Toulouse and Nimes where large crowds have insulted the sentries and stoned the gendarmes. Turbulent manifestations have also occurred at Toulon. The position of the Ministry is still insecure and the latest vote of confidence obtained by the Government in the Chamber means simply that the majority is indisposed—to add a Ministerial crisis to the difficulties of the present crisis. Another debate of a possibly fateful character for the Clemenceau Cabinet is impending in the Chamber. The Premier himself acknowledges the danger. For months past many sound Republicans have regarded the present situation with increasing anxiety. The Ministry please neither the Socialists nor the Moderates. It is not Socialist attacks, however, that would weaken the Government; rather the contrary as was observed in the debate of a week ago. People generally are beginning to desire the advent of a strong Ministry with a firm hand, as indispensable for the restoration of the principle of authority which has lately become much impaired. Vigorous measures are required to weed out the subversive spirit existing among part of the civil administration and to restore the old discipline in the army and navy. The latter is particularly necessary and urgent.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague Peace Conference is settling down steadily to its work. Four special or grand Committies have been constituted, each, except the fourth, divided into two Sub-Committees.

Grand Committee No. 1.—M. Bourgeois, President,—to deal with arbitration and international commissions of enquiry; the 1st sub-committee dealing with arbitration, the second with the English and German proposals for the establishment of a High International Prize Court of Appeal.

Grand Committee No. 2.—President, M. Beernaert, Belgium,—to deal with the usages of war. The 1st sub-committee will consider ameliorations in the laws and usages of war and the declarations of 1899, while the 2nd sub-committee will deal with the rights and obligations of neutrals on land, and the opening of hostilities.

Grand Committee No. 3.—President, Count Tornielli,—to deal with the laws and usages of maritime warfare. The 1st sub-committee will consider the question of naval bombardment of ports, towns and villages; 2nd sub-committee to deal (i) with belligerent vessels of war in neutral ports and (ii) amendments to the Convention of 1899 in order to adopt to maritime war the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864 revised in 1906.

Grand Committee No. 4.—President, M. de Martens,—to deal with belligerent shipping and contraband of war. The President of this Committee intimated that he hesitated to propose to this committee the usual method of dividing itself into two sub-committees and grouping subjects for consideration in accordance with this division. If it were granted that the subjects occupying their consideration were really inseparable, he would prefer to begin by submitting to the committee a list of 14 questions which would serve as a thread to guide their deliberations. The method of presenting these 14 questions was, however, nowise to be regarded as final.

The members of the four special or Grand Committees are nominated by the Plenipotentiaries of the different Powers. The first Committee numbers 100 members, the second 88, the third 94, and the fourth 97. In the Conference of 1899 the numbers of the committee averaged some 45, but owing to the inclusion of delegates of the South American republics the present Conference is nearly twice as strong numerically as its predecessor. The United States have the largest representation on each of the Committees. On the first they have six delegates, on the second they have no fewer than eight delegates. Great Britain has four delegates on the first committee, three on the second, three on the third, and five on the fourth. Germany has three delegates on the first committee, four, including an honorary president, on the second, five on the third and six on the fourth. These arrangements, however, are subject to revision. It must be borne in mind that so far as voting power is concerned, each country has only one vote in the committees, as in the plenary sessions of the Conference. The British members of the first committee are, in addition to Sir Edward Fry who is an honorary president, Sir Henry Howard, Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Elles, and the naval delegate, Captain C. L. Ottley. On the second committee the British members are Sir Edward Fry, Lord Reay, and Sir Edmund Elles. Great Britain is represented on the third committee by Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ernest Satow, and Captain Ottley; and on the fourth committee, of which Sir Ernest Satow is a vice-president, by Sir Edward Fry, Lord Reay, Sir Edmund Elles and Captain Ottley. In the first Grand Committee Sir Edward Fry the Chief British Plenipotentiary submitted the British proposal for a High International Prize Court of Appeal, and General Horace Porter (America) a project for the elimination of force in the collection of contract debts. Baron Marshall von Bieberstein the chief German Plenipotentiary also submitted a proposal for a High Prize Court of Appeal. M. Bourgeois the first French Plenipotentiary in opening the proceedings of the First Grand Committee delivered an eloquent speech in which he pointed out that, by the addition of the seventeen more nations, the Protocol of June 14, 1907, constituted a universal and definite consecration of the principle of arbitration by the whole world. The speaker referred to the numerous and important instances in which arbitration had prevented international conflicts, but the question was now whether the Convention of 1899 could not be improved or perfected. As the Russian circular convening the present Conference pointed out, provision might still be made for a simpler, more summary, and less expensive method of dealing with minor international differences. Similarly, the procedure of commissions of inquiry was susceptible of simplification. Further, those proposals which had just been made with reference to a High Prize Court and to the exclusion of force for the recovery of contract debts represented an intention to extend the scope of international judicial institutions. In the Second Grand Committee the French military delegate intimated that he would submit two proposals relating to rights and duties of neutrals and to the opening of hostilities. The Russian delegate also announced a proposal on the latter subject. The British proposal for the establishment of a High International Prize Court of Appeal differs materially from the German proposal on the same subject. The German scheme for the composition of a Court of five members on the outbreak of naval hostilities is as follows:—Each belligerent will nominate one of its own Admirals as a member of the Court. Then each belligerent will select a neutral Power, and each of the two selected neutral Powers will select as second and third members of the Prize Court a member of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration, who owes his position thereon to its own nomination. Thereafter, the two neutral Powers will select a third neutral Power, whose business it will be to select a fifth member of the Prize Court from among its own nominees on the Permanent Arbitration Court of The Hague. It will be seen that all this elaborate process of selection does not get rid of the objection that the international Prize Court, according to the German scheme, would really be entirely nominated by the belligerents, their friends and a friend of their friends. The British proposal on the other hand is that "each of the signatory Powers (of The Hague Convention) whose mercantile marine at the date of signature of the projected agreement exceeds a total tonnage of 800,000 tons shall designate, in the course of the three months ensuing upon the ratification of the present Act, a jurisconsult of recognized competence in questions of international maritime law, enjoying the highest moral reputation and disposed to accept the functions of a Judge in this Court." The advantages of the British proposal are, first, that the Court would consist of expert jurisconsults; secondly that it would be established on an eminently neutral basis; thirdly, that it would be established in time of peace and be secure from the influences of passions and prejudices so easily and widely excited in time of war. The British proposal furnishes a guarantee for the impartiality of the Prize Court by excluding from its membership, when it comes into action, any representative direct or indirect of the belligerents. There appears to be not the slightest prospect that the American proposal to exempt belligerent's shipping and private property at sea from capture will be adopted, since several Powers besides Great Britain are opposed to it as are practically all the American military and naval authorities. A proposal submitted by Great Britain relative to the right of capture would absolutely prohibit the destruction of a neutral vessel captured by a belligerent. If the captor is unable to bring the prize before a Prize Court he must let it go. It would appear that the great proportion of the proposals before the Conference are concerned with the rights and interests of neutrals, which in the past may have received inadequate consideration, but are now being advocated at the expense of belligerents. If any considerable number of suggestions before the Conference were adopted, private interests would be guarded to an extent which, by robbing war of half its terrors and inconveniences for non-combatants, might tend to prolong campaigns. There are several serious objections to the German proposal, from an international as well as a British point of view, but in view of the excellent relations between the British and German delegations, reflecting as it does the international situation, it may be hoped that a working arrangement may ultimately be arrived at. Sir Ernest Satow, on behalf of the British delegation, announced a proposal concerning the employment of submarine mines, and eventually a proposal relating to floating mines. The Conference has decided to forbid vote by proxy in its proceedings and has agreed to the President's proposal to limit the speeches of the delegates to ten minutes each.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

CHINA WAXES HUMOROUS

The Declaration of War.

NEARING AN UNDERSTANDING.

KOREA REFERRED TO AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 13.

At the Hague Conference, the Sub-Committee has adopted, with two abstentions, the French proposal regarding Declaration of War.

The reservations made by the United States and Japan were withdrawn, and the Dutch amendment, fixing the delay in the opening of hostilities at 24 hours, was rejected.

Other Amendments providing that a state of war shall not commence for Neutrals till, say, forty-eight hours after the declaration of war, are being discussed.

The Chinese Delegate urged the necessity of defining war, as war was sometimes made on China under the name of Expedition.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Korean Deputation to the Hague Conference yesterday presented to Mr. Choate the Korean protest.

Mr. Choate, while dwelling on the goodwill of the United States for Korea, said that if Korea wished to make representations she should address them to Washington.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

Diplomatic Relations Resumed.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania have been successfully concluded.

Exceptional measures in both countries have been abolished.

COLONIES AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Appeal for Continuance.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Papers have been published containing Resolutions of the Chambers of Commerce of nearly all the Colonies in favour of the continuance of the Sugar Convention.

THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN TO WALES.

Great Enthusiasm at Cardiff.

MAYOR KNIGHTED BY THE KING.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The King and Queen have arrived at Cardiff.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The King and Queen opened the new dock at Cardiff.

The town was [illegible] Their Majesties a magnificent popular [illegible]ation.

LONDON, JULY 14.

His Majesty has knighted the Lord Mayor of Cardiff who is a working mason.

In replying to an address presented by Coal Owners, His Majesty said he proposed to establish a decoration for valour in mines and quarries.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

International Competitions.

LONDON, JULY 13.

At Bisley, Australia and the Motherland tied in the competition for the Kolhapore Cup with scores of 778, but the Motherland won, having made the bigger score at long range. Other scores were—Canada 767, Guernsey 740, India 728 African Protectorates 718, and Rhodesia 679.

Ireland has won the Elcho Shield.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Final Dealings on the Wine Bill.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The French Senate and Chamber having passed the reserved clauses of the Wine Bill, the Session has closed.

ANOTHER RAND OUTRAGE.

Hotel Dynamited.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Another outrage was perpetrated on the Rand yesterday, when an hotel was dynamited at Boksburg and three persons were killed and several injured.

INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Price of Issue.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The issue of East Indian Railway 3½ per cent. Debentures is made to-day.

The amount is £2,000,000, and the price of issue 95.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Notts has beaten Derby by an innings and 107 runs.

Leicestershire has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 72 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by an innings and 32 runs.

Somerset has beaten Warwickshire by seven wickets.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The match between Lancashire and Sussex was drawn.

Gloucester beat Kent by 96 runs.

Surrey beat the South Africans by 85 runs.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

More Cordial Speeches.

"TRIFLING INCIDENTS."

CURIOUS SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

At Oyster Bay, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a luncheon to Admiral Yamamoto and other Japanese Naval men.

Mr. Bacon, the American Secretary of State, was present.

A telegram from New York states that Admiral Yamamoto, in a speech yesterday, said that the cordial relations between America and Japan would never be destroyed by trifling incidents.

He appealed to the leading Americans not to allow themselves to be led by sentiment from the Paths of righteousness.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A report from San Diego, in California, states that some Japanese have been arrested for sketching a Fort.

The report has created much stir in America; but the Government at Washington affirms that no official information thereanent has been received.

A remarkable feature of the present situation is that Eastern America is constantly uninformed as to what is happening in the West, until the San Francisco newspapers reach New York.

KAID MACLEAN.

The Sultan's Action.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Sultan has deputed Shereef Wazan to use his influence with the mountain tribes to secure the release of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean.

THE INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

Report Laid Before the Commons.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Mr. Morley has laid on the Table in the House of Commons the Freer-Smith Committee's Report on Indian Factory Labour matters.

It makes a long series of recommendations for improving the system of inspection and for protecting women and children, and also for limiting the hours of employment and securing hygienic conditions.

GARIBALDI MEMORIAL.

Franco-Italian Friendship.

LONDON, JULY 13.

At the unveiling of the statue to Garibaldi in Paris, M. Pichon said: "Thanks to Garibaldi, France and Italy can to-day solemnly affirm their friendship, which is the outcome of common memories.

Any misunderstanding between the two countries, he said, would be a deplorable error.

ATTEMPT ON THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Fallieres Escapes from Two Revolver Shots.

LONDON, JULY 14.

While M. Fallieres was returning from Fourteenth of July Review at Longchamps a man fired two shots from a revolver at him, as the procession passed down the avenue Marigny.

Nobody was hurt. The assailant was arrested and is believed to be mad.

MILITARY SCANDALS IN RUSSIA.

False Reports of Battles of the Late War.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A document which has been published in St. Petersburg indicts Generals Stoessel, Foch, Smirnoff and Reuss on charges of concocting false reports of battles, and recommending defeated Generals for decorations, all of which are capital offences.

TENNIS.

Australia Beats America.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the Davis Cup Singles Brookes for Australia beat Wright of America by 6—4, 6—4 and 6—2. Wilding of Australia beat Behr of America by 1—6, 6—3, 3—6, and 7—5 and 6—3.

RINDERPEST IN NAINI AND JHANSI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

Rinderpest has apparently played considerable havoc, during last month, in Naini Tal and Jhansi. Over 600 deaths were reported in the former district. In Jhansi, the epidemic has, it appears, been going on for some time, but hopes are entertained that it is now well under control.

Over 17,000 inoculations have been carried out in the tracts affected.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Reorganisation of Instrument Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Government of India have sanctioned the reorganisation of the supervising staff of the Mathematical Instrument Office of the Survey of India under the new scheme. The office will have one Manager and two Assistant Managers. The pay of all the three appointments will begin at Rs. 350 monthly and rise by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 750 monthly each. The Manager will receive, in addition a personal allowance, of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 200 monthly.

UNDER the powers conferred by the Madras Motor-Vehicles Act, the Madras Government have published in a supplementary *Gazette* draft Rules for the registration and regulation of motors in the Presidency. These will be taken into consideration on the 30th instant, and objections and suggestions received by Government before that date will be considered.

UNREST IN CHANDERNAGORE.

Boycott of a National Celebration.

THE ARMS ACT SORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

It appears that the kind of unrest which has been disturbing the two Bengals has now very definitely spread to Chandernagore.

The following is an extract from a letter in the *Bande Mataram* from Chandernagore, dated July 6th:—"There is a movement set on foot at Chandernagore to boycott the national festival which takes place every year on the 14th of July to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of the Bastile. A characteristic feature of the movement is that even those who, up to this time, have spent anything and everything to please their white lords, have come forward as champions of this movement.

"The Arms Act has given a warning—a concussion to their prop and delusive belief in the French Government, and now they are ready to adopt this sort of passive resistance until the infamous Arms Act is withdrawn.

"There is every reason to believe that, if passive resistance goes on in this manner, the Arms Act shall be a dead letter in no time."

POLICE VS. PRESS.

Government Appeal Against Dismissal of Suits.

"STATESMAN" AND "BENGALEE" CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

It will be recollected that the cases of the Police against the *Statesman* and the *Bengalee* were dismissed and the plaintiffs subsequently sent a notice to the Press that they would appeal against those papers. Nothing, however, had been done hitherto, but on Wednesday a firm of Solicitors received a letter asking if they would accept notice of appeal on behalf of the *Statesman*. The Government of Bengal is, therefore, apparently about to proceed with this appeal.

FEELING AGAINST SIR ANDREW FRASER.

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

Public feeling in regard to Sir Andrew Fraser's conduct is increasing and the *Indian Daily News* as well the *Statesman's* columns are filled with indignant letters; even the sporting paper *Asian* comments severely on Sir Andrew Fraser's conduct in financing the police in the recent Press prosecution. Strong feeling, which is rapidly growing to resentment, prevails against what everyone feels is a miscarriage of justice and which is certainly not likely to cease till public rights are vindicated. It is impossible to give even a summary of the violent expressions of opinion against the Lieut.-Governor's conduct, which is all from European sources. The situation is rendered worse by the Commissioner of Police yesterday preventing police officers from giving even such small items of information to the Press as accidents, fatal poisoning cases and so forth. The press is now much on the alert and there is a movement of vigilance committees being appointed in every section of the town to report delinquencies of the police at once.

"SONAR BANGLA" CASE.

Boy Editor Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

The boy editor of the *Sonar Bangla* has been fined Rs. 200 yesterday by the Police Magistrate, or in default ordered to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GANGES SUGAR WORKS.

Opening of a New Concern.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JULY 12.

A large number of European and Indian gentlemen were invited by the Managing Agents of the Ganges Sugar Works, Limited, Unao, to proceed by special train this afternoon to witness the opening ceremony of the concern, which was performed by Mrs. Swann,, the wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Unao.

These Sugar Mills are very extensive, and are equipped with the most modern machinery and with a capacity of producing 50 tons of *ghur* daily, or 25 tons of refined sugar. It is the best constructed concern of its kind here, and involved an initial outlay of six lakhs.

The Company deserves great credit for the enterprise shown in this industry, which is capable of great expansion.

After Mrs. Swann had opened the Works, the process of sugar refining was witnessed by the guests present, who then adjourned to a collation provided, after which a group photo was taken of those present.

The Special conveying the guests returned to Cawnpore at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Ganges Sugar Works, Limited, will now start regular working.

AMALGAMATION OF ENGLISH INSURANCE OFFICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

A special telegram to the *Englishman*, dated London, July 12, states that the following appeared in the *Times'* City Intelligence yesterday:—

A provisional agreement was signed to-day, under which, with the consent of their respective shareholders, the Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited, and the Pelican and the British Empire Life Offices will be merged into one Company.

A close alliance has subsisted between these companies for more than a century, since, in 1797, the Pelican Life Office was formed by the Directors and Proprietors of the Phœnix.

It is now proposed to change this alliance into a definite amalgamation.

FAILURE OF MESSRS. BEER AND SEETUL.

Embarrassment Only Temporary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JULY 12.

The reported failure of Messrs. Beer and Seetul turns out to be only a temporary embarrassment of a far less serious character than at first stated. Arrangements are, it is stated by the partners of the firm, in progress for the settlement of their temporary difficulties.

I am further informed by the same authority that the firm will be able to put matters right and hope to restore their former credit. They have met a large part of their liabilities, and have resumed operations.

It is, moreover, stated that the assets can more than cover the liabilities.

FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

Workshop Destroyed.

An alarming fire broke out at the Government Dockyard at about one o'clock this morning. Alarm bells were set ringing, and in a short time the Dockyard Staff was at work endeavouring to put out the fire which had occurred in No. 3 and No. 4 Workshops.

The Fire Engines belonging to the Municipality were at the spot in about half an hour and got to work without any delay.

Explosion after explosion occurred and the rumour became current that the magazine of a ship had been consumed.

A large crowd of people gathered, and through them, at about two o'clock the men of the 113th Regiment came at the double. It was soon found and their services were not required as no other premises were in danger and the men were marched back to their lines.

The origin of the fire and the extent of the damage are not yet known as the fire was still burning when we went to press.

CONVICTION OF JOHN HALL.

Cheating the London and Lancashire F. I. Co.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

At the Punjab Chief Court Sessions, before Mr. Justice Reid and a Jury, John Hall, Agent of Meakin's Brewery, was charged under Sections 420 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, in that on or about March 21st, at Dagshai, he attempted to cheat the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, in order to induce them to deliver up to him or to his wife or to some other person for him the whole or part of the sum for which the house known as No. 10 in the Dagshai Cantonment and its contents were insured against damage by fire with that Company. Further that he committed arson and thus an offence punishable under Section 430 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of cheating but not of arson.

Addressing the prisoner, Judge Reid said:—"John Hall, the verdict of the Jury is that you attempted to cheat the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company by instigating the offence of setting your house on fire. The verdict amounts to a finding of guilty on the first charge and a finding of guilty of abetment on the second charge. The sentence which I shall pass upon you will be on the basis of the sentence provided for the first charge, as the offence of arson is only a technical matter as the house was your own, and the burning of the house only becomes an offence because the house was insured.

"The maximum sentence provided by the law is three years and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"This case is a very bad one. The offence is very easily committed, and people who own property and are in want of money are very frequently tempted to it. On consideration of all the facts, the sentence which I shall pass upon you will be one of two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment."

BUDDHIST MONASTERY FOR LUCKNOW.

Appeal for Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 13.

An appeal has been made by the members of the Buddhist community of Lucknow and the district for funds for the construction of the proposed Buddhist Monastery, for which the authorities have given a plot of land in a convenient locality.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Appointments and Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Williams Erlam Smith, B. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, who is at present acting as temporary Professor of Natural Science at the Government College, Rangoon, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to succeed Dr. W. H. Wilson, Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, Madras, when the latter retires in October next.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 13.

Sir John Hewett will leave Naini Tal on the 17th instant, on a tour, visiting Almora from 18th to 24th, Ranikhet from 25th to 30th, and returning to Naini Tal on the 31st of July.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. Clarke to the Bengal Police Department, Mr. Taylor officiates as 4th, Mr. Hervey as 5th and Mr. Evans as 6th, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair.

Mr. Candy officiates as Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. S. C. Hill.

HOME DEPARTMENT (JAILS).

Resolution, dated 28th September, 1905, announced that the new scale of consolidated pay sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for Officers of the Indian Medical Service employed in the Jail Department should be introduced with effect from the 1st of April, 1904; that Officers already in the Department should be permitted to choose between the old and the revised scale, and that when the present pay of the Officer choosing the new scale was in excess of that laid down in paragraph 2 of the Resolution, he might continue to draw the pay which he then received under the old scale until he became entitled to an increase under the revised scale, by which his emoluments would thereafter be regulated.

2. It has been found in practice that the interest of the existing incumbents have not been sufficiently safeguarded by these orders, and that the conditions prescribed have operated very unequally in different cases. The Government of India accordingly addressed the Secretary of State on the subject in March 1907. They have now received his orders, and are pleased to notify, in supersession of previous orders on this point, that any Officer who was in the Department on the date from which the improved rates of pay came into effect, *i.e.*, 1st of April, 1904, will be permitted to select the date, if any one of which he will come under the new scale; that such election may be made at any time and, when made, shall be final.

3. The Government of India are further pleased to extend this concession to Officers who, although not confirmed in the Department on or before the 28th of September, 1905, had already joined it on probation.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Morrison to be Ordnance Officer, 5th Class.

Commander MacArthur to be Commander 2nd, and Lieutenant Henley to be Commander, 3rd Grade.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FRANCE'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

The Southern Wine-Growers' Grievances.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The French Chamber of Deputies has, by 324 votes to 233, approved of the measures taken by the Premier, M. Clemenceau, to enforce the law in the southern wine-growing districts.

M. Clemenceau says he feels confident he will be able to effect conciliation in the disaffected localities.

Meanwhile, the Wine-growers' Conference at Argeliers has demanded a reduction of the taxes, and has resolved to continue the municipal strike and the non-payment of the present taxes, even though the Government should send soldiers armed with bayonets to enforce payment.

The attitude of the wine-growers was intended to influence the Senate in dealing with the new Wine Bill which was recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate, nevertheless, passed the Bill through all stages.

San Francisco Anti-Japanese Feeling.

REFUSAL O RENEW REGISTRY OFFICE PERMITS.

The Board of Police Commissioners at San Francisco have refused to renew registry office permits to five Japanese, and they have refused to issue new permits to two other persons of the same nationality.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* describes the action of the San Francisco Police Commissioners as a contemptible attempt to prevent a large number of inoffensive, well-behaved hard-working domestics obtaining a livelihood. The present move, the correspondent adds, may prove more serious than the dispute over the schools question.

The Japanese appeal for what they claim to be their rights under the American-Japanese Treaty, and the Police Commissioners reply that any rights of the kind are subject to the laws enacted under the general police powers of the State of California concerning police and sanitary regulations.

Prospect of International Trouble.

AMERICA'S FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

London, June 30.

The *New York Herald* and the "San Francisco Call" are urging the United States Government to send the most powerful ships of the American navy to the Pacific, where they are most likely to be needed. The two journals describe as treasonable nonsense the policy of keeping a weak naval force in the Pacific, with a view to sparing Japanese susceptibilities.

Lawn Tennis.

THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

In the fourth round of the competition for the lawn tennis championship of England at the Wimbledon Tournament yesterday, Brookes beat Karl Behr (America), 3 sets to 2; Eaves beat Beyley, 3 sets to 1; and Gore beat Doust (ex-champion of Western Australia), 3 sets to love.

The Duke of Devonshire.

The strength of the Duke of Devonshire, who is recovering from an attack of heart disease, is being well maintained.

Cattle Driving in Ireland.

THIRTEEN OFFENDERS ELECT TO GO TO PRISON.

CONFLICT BETWEEN POLICE AND CROWD.

In the Police Court at Birr, in King's Country, Ireland, seventeen persons were convicted on charges connected with the removal of cattle from a grazing farm in the district.

The defendants were ordered to find sureties of £10 each to be of good behaviour. Fifteen of the defendants defiantly refused to find the required surety, and they were in consequence sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Tullamore Gaol.

As 150 police were escorting the prisoners to gaol, crowds gathered in the streets of the town, and attacked the constables with stones. The police charged their assailants, and in the conflict that ensued twenty-six persons, including six constables, were injured.

The Lancashire Cotton Trade.

A SCARCITY OF WORK.

Owing to the unsatisfactory character of the weaving trade, due to the poor quality and the scarcity and dearness of yarn, 150,000 operatives in North and North-East Lancashire will be idle for a fortnight between now and October next. This arrangement has been arrived at by a general agreement among the cotton spinners and manufacturers.

The Transvaal.

RAND MINING MATTERS.

Eight hundred time-expired Chinese coolies left the Rand yesterday, en route for China.

Sinking in the Hercules mine, on the East Rand has been stopped. Had the work been continued the reef would have been cut next year.

CALCUTTA IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

Report for Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Mr. Harmath De, in his Report on the Working of the Imperial Library, refers to the great loss the Library has suffered by the untimely death of Mr. John Macfarlane. The Library continues to grow in popularity, 7,204 daily and weekly tickets having been issued in 1906 as against 4,907 in 1905—an increase partly due to the influx of visitors into Calcutta during the National Congress and Industrial Exhibition. The Catalogues of the Library are kept up to date; but as usual several books have been stolen from the Library, and as most were law books and scientific text books, it would appear that the delinquents are chiefly young students who frequent the Library.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

Munificence towards Public Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 14.

At the Installation Durbar at Darbhanga yesterday, when Maharaja Rameswar Singh was invested with the title of Rai Bahadur, Sir Andrew Fraser in his speech announced that the Maharaja had intimated that he would like to give half a lakh of rupees towards improving the drainage of the town of Patna; and half a lakh towards some public work for the good of the town of Darbhanga to be settled by him afterwards in consultation with the Commissioner of the Division.

SOCIAL SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Having reached the second week in July without any rain, many people were beginning to shake their heads. It was therefore almost with real joy that one heard the storm of a few nights ago, which wakened us with its violence. Simla was a different place next morning with everything fresh and green, and the relief of being without dust on the roads, can well be imagined after weeks of dryness.

On Sunday before the rain began, the thermometer stood at 84° in the shade, and half of Simla took advantage of probably the last fine Sunday for some time, to spend the day at Mashobra, and the streams of returning rickshaws and horses in the evening gave the Mall quite a festive air.

To the poor people who have spent most of the hot weather in the plains, and who have only just got up, Simla must seem a real Paradise, with its shady green rides round Jacko and Summer hill and the days spent in the Mashobra woods, where one can hardly step without treading on maiden hair fern and where lilies of the valley, clematis and passion flowers are in abundance. To those who have never been to Simla before, the first thing that strikes them must be the wonderful engineering feat of managing to build a large town, on the side of a precipice. One could well imagine in one of the numerous earthquakes, Simla being shaken down like so many card houses and sliding far into the valley bellow. And then the bazaar built of wood, with artistically carved shop fronts, along the Mall, which winds up and down hill, is indeed quaint, and the various wares of the dealers are an unending joy, ranging from furs and embroideries to silk and jewellery.

Garden party invitations have almost ceased to come in and those that do, have the alternative of "bridge" or tennis cast on them. On the 23th of last month Victoria Lady Carbery had a most successful At Home, at which there was both music and a competition for the amusement of the guests. On the 1st., Lady Rani Harnam Singh gave a garden party at her pretty house on Summer hill, which has one of the best views of Simla. Last week was one of the quietest we have had since the season began; the only events of importance were a dinner and dance at Viceregal Lodge on the 4th, which was a large and successful affair, and a dinner at Barnes Court on the 5th, at which Lord Kitchener was the principal guest.

The preceding ten days quite made up for it however, as they were literally packed with important social functions. Lord Kitchener's two dances on the 21st and 24th were most enjoyable and beautifully done. The ball room at Snowdon is large and has a splendid floor, with a raised platform running entirely round it, which is of the greatest convenience to dancers, as it keeps those that stand round the room from taking up the floor and getting in the way, as is so often the case. To those who had never been in the Commander-in-Chief's Simla residence before, it was a treat in itself to wander about the beautifully decorated corridors and handsome rooms and to see the gold plate which ornamented the supper tables. Among those present were H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliot, the latter becomingly dressed in white, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gordon Walker, the latter in black with white lace, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Mrs. Erle Richards, in blue trimmed with motifs of lace, Lady Ibbetson in grey satin, Lady Adamson in grey crepe de chine, with touches of yellow velvet, Lady Violet Crawley in mauve chiggon velvet and Mrs. Ducane Smithe in white and hosts of other people and pretty frocks.

The following evening the "Knights of the Black Heart" gave their first dance this season and it quite came up to their invitation cards, which were of a lurid red, ornamented with a wicked looking black heart and a quotation in which a missing word occurred and which no one has yet been able to guess.

The dance took place in the covered tennis court of the United Service Club, which was hung with different colours of Indian muslin, and was the success it deserved to be, with a perfect floor, band, supper and full moon. The Knights themselves looked very well, in their becoming costume of black knee breeches and one red garter, and a black heart tied on with a red ribbon, in place of a tie. H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliot were present and the guests numbered about three hundred.

The following Thursday, Mrs. Gordon Walker was At Home at Barnes Court and lovers of good music had a real treat. The gymkhana season came to a close at Annandale on Saturday. The winner of Colonel Baring's prize, for the most marks for the season, was Lady Violet Elliot, Miss Ducene Smithe being second.

Of more serious matters, there was a well attended Temperance meeting in the Town Hall on the 5th, at which H.E. the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener and the Bishop of Lahore, made interesting speeches. A Bazaar in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association took place yesterday at which several charitably disposed ladies had stalls. Lady Dane is also having a Cafe Chantant, and all hope it will be the success it deserves to be.

Simla has been delighted to hear the good news forward to welcoming him back early next month. The Band concert fixed for the 12th has been postponed, owing to there being a large dance and several dinners on the same night, which has spoilt the sale of seats. Talking of bands, everyone wants to know when the new band-stand which is at present being built, is going to stop, as it is now about twenty feet in height and still no signs of a roof, with massive stone walls and upper story windows.

There is nothing going on at the Theatre this week, except a matinee on Saturday called "The Bonnie Fish Wife" in which Mrs. Spring Walker and Captain Barry Drew are taking the principal parts. This is to be followed by a May Pole dance. Towards the end of the month "The Admirable Crichton" is to be produced. It is a most amusing play and several old favourites of the Simla A.-D.-C. are to act, so it ought to be a great success.

A pretty wedding took place in Christ Church on the 9th, the bride being Miss Phylis Jackson who is well known in Simla, and the bridegroom Mr. Fagan. The Church was beautifully decorated and Master Macnab made a charming little page dressed in Highland costume.

MRS. HENDERSON'S ASSAILANT.

High Court Rejects Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

In the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Dillon disposed on Saturday of an application in Revision, presented by Shiam Singh who had been convicted of assault on Mrs. Henderson and sentenced by the District Magistrate of Aligarh to two years' rigorous imprisonment; the conviction and sentence being affirmed on appeal, by the Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh. The Courts below concurrently found that Shiam Singh who was clerk and accountant of a dairy farm situated six miles north of Aligarh, of which Mrs. Henderson was proprietor, made improper proposals to her at 11 o'clock on a certain night and when these were not entertained he threatened to cut her with a *kukri* which he had induced her to give him that day.

Accused's plea was that he had forgotten himself owing to his being drunk. The points taken in the Revision were that, on Mrs. Henderson's own statements, the offence committed was not punishable under Section 354 I. P. C. and that the sentence was too severe.

Mr. Justice Dillon, after examining the record and hearing the applicant's vakil, observed that mere words did not constitute an assault; but here words were accompanied by action and accused had been found to have threatened to use force, viz., to cut the lady with a *kukri* if she refused to accede to his proposals. Accused had used such threats in order to facilitate his intended criminal assault, and his case came clearly within the purview of Section 354 I. P. C.; that accused was a servant of the complainant and she was entitled to rely on him for help and protection in an hour of need when the chaukidar had been sent away; and that the assault was a deliberate one. Accused had, it is true, got the minimum sentence allowed by the Section, but the case was, in his Lordship's opinion, a very bad one and no reduction was called for.

The application was therefore dismissed.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Massacre of the Innocents.

JULY 15TH, 1857.

On the night of July 15 the fugitives from Pandoo Nuddee reached Cawnpore, amongst them being Bala Rao, the Nana's brother and general, who brought from the fight a bullet in his shoulder, and a new argument for murder in his heart.

In a council held between the Nana and his chief officials that night, the fate of the captives was discussed. Teeka Sing understood British nature so ill that he argued Havelock's men would be robbed of their only motive for continuing their advance on Cawnpore if the captives were slain. They might, he urged, risk the perils of a new battle for the sake of rescuing the captives, but not for the more pleasure of burying them. That they might have the passion to avenge them did not enter into Teeka Sing's somewhat limited intelligence. Other chiefs argued, again, that if the captives were allowed to live, they might prove very inconvenient witnesses against a good many people.

It is probable that the strongest argument on the side of murder was the mere joy of killing somebody with a white face. Havelock's Fusiliers and Highlanders declined to allow themselves to be killed; they were, in fact, slaying the Nana's Sepoys with disconcerting fury and despatch. But the heroes who had fled again and again before a British force one-fifth their number, could revenge themselves in perfect security by slaying the helpless women and children imprisoned in the Bebeeghur. So the order for massacre went forth.

From July 1 the captives, 210 in number, had been crowded into a small building containing two rooms, each 20 ft. by 10 ft., and an open court some fifteen yards square. In that suffering and helpless crowd were five men, guessed to have been Colonels Smith and Goldie, Mr. Thornhill, the judge of Futteghur, and two others. They had neither furniture nor bedding, nor even straw, and were fed daily on a scanty ration of native bread and milk. Two of the ladies were taken across each morning to the Nana's stables, and made to grind corn at a handmill for hours together. This was done, not for the sake of the scanty store of flour the poor captives ground out, but by way of insult. To the Eastern imagination when a dead enemy's womankind grind corn in the house of his slayer, captivity has reached its blackest depths. The English ladies, according to native testimony, did not object to do the work of slaves in this fashion, as it, at least, enabled them to carry back a handful of flour to their hungry little ones.

Sickness mercifully broke out amongst the captives, and in a week eighteen women and seven children died. A native doctor kept a list of these, and after Havelock captured Cawnpore the list was discovered. Months afterwards there was sad joy in many an English household when, on the evidence of this list, it was known that their loved ones had, in this way, anticipated and escaped the Nana's vengeance. One poor wife, in the sadness of that captivity, gave birth to a little one, and in the native doctor's list of deaths is the pathetic record—a tragedy in each syllable—"An infant two days old."

The evidence seems to show that during these terrible days the women were not exposed to outrage in the ordinary sense of that word, or to mutilation, but every indignity and horror which the Hindu imagination could plan short of that was emptied upon them, and some of the younger women, at least, were carried off to the harems of one or other of the Nana's generals. On the face of the earth there could have been at the time no other scene of anguish resembling that in the crowded and darkened rooms of the Bebeeghur, where so great a company of women and children, forsaken of hope, with the death of all their dearest behind them, sat waiting for death themselves.

Nana Sahib was an epicure in cruelty, and was disposed to take his murders in dainty and lingering instalments. At four o'clock on the afternoon of July 15 he sent over some of his officers to the Bebeeghur, and bade the Englishmen come forth. They came out, the two colonels, the judge, a merchant named Greenaway, and his son, and with them a a sixth, an English boy, fourteen years of age, nameless now, but apparently willing to share the perilous responsibilities of "being a man." Poor lad! Motherless, his name all unknown, his father, perhaps, floating a disfigured corpse on the sliding current of the muddy Ganges, he appears for a moment, a slender, boyish figure, in the living frescoes of that grim tragedy, and then vanishes.

Under the cool shade of a lime tree sat Nana Sahib, dark of face, gaudy of dress, and round him a cluster of his kinsmen and officers, Bala Rao among them, whose wounded shoulder was new to be avenged. Brief ceremony was shown to this little cluster of haggard and ragged sahibs. A grim nod from the Nana a disorderly line of Sepoys with levelled muskets and retracted lips, and the six were shot down and their bodies cast on the dusty roadside for every passer-by to spit at.

A little before five o'clock a woman from the Nana's household stepped inside the door of the Bebeeghur, and looked over the crowd of weary mothers and wan-faced children. A curious stillness fell on the little company, while, in careless accents, the woman gave the dreadful order: they were "all to be killed"! One English lady, with quiet courage, stepped up to the native officer who commanded the guard, and asked "if it was true they were all to be murdered." Even the Sepoys shrank from a crime so strange and wanton. The officer bade the Englishwomen not to be afraid, and the woman from the Nana's harem was told roughly by the soldiers that her orders would not be obeyed.

It seemed monstrous indeed that an order which was to send 200 helpless human beings to death should be brought, like a message about some domestic trifles, on a servant-woman's lips. The messenger vanished. The Sepoys on guard consulted together and agreed that with their own hands, at least, they would not slay the prisoners. According to one account they were ordered by a new messenger to fire through the windows upon the company of women and children, many now praying within. They obeyed the order to fire, and the sudden wave of flame and smoke, with the crash of twenty discharged muskets, swept over the heads of the captive crowd within. But the Sepoys, of design, fired high, and no one was wounded.

When Havelock's men afterwards entered those rooms, one little detail bore mute witness to the use to which some of the ladies had turned the few minutes which followed the volley of the Sepoys. They evidently tore strips from their dresses, and with them tried to tie the door fast; and still those broken strips of linen and silk were hanging from the door handles when Havelock's men, two days afterwards, entered Cawnpore.

Crime never wants instruments, and Nana Sahib soon found scoundrels willing to carry out his orders. It was a little after five o'clock—just when Stephenson's Fusiliers and Hamiltou's Highlanders were sweeping over the bridge at Pandoo Nuddee—that five men, each carrying a talwar, walked to the door of the Bebeeghur. Two were rough peasants; two belonged to the butcher's caste; one wore the red uniform of the Nana's bodyguard. The five men entered, and the shuddering crowd of women and children was before them. The crowd, who watched as the door opened, saw standing erect on the threshold the English lady who had asked the native officer whether they were all to be killed. Then the door was closed, and over the scene that followed the horrified imagination refuses to linger.

Wailing, broken shrieks, the sound of running feet crept out on the shuddering air. Presently the door opened, and the man in the red uniform of the Nana's bodyguard came out with his sword broken short off at the hilt. There were 212 to be killed, and the strain on steel blades as well as on human muscles was severe!

He borrowed a fresh sword, and went back to his work, again carefully closing the door behind him. After a while he re-emerged once more with a broken blade, and, arming himself afresh, returned a third time to his dreadful business. It was dark when the five men—all alike now with reddened garments—came out and locked the door behind them, leaving that great company of wives and mothers and little children in the slaughter-house. The men had done their work but roughly, and all through the night though no cry was heard in the Bebeeghur, yet sounds, as if sighs from dying lips, and the rustle as of struggling bodies, seemed to creep out into the darkness incessantly through its sullen windows and hard-shut doors.

At eight o'clock the next morning the five men returned, attended by a few sweepers. They opened the door, and commenced to drag the nearer bodies, by their long dresses of hair, across the courtyard to the fatal well, hard by. Then, amongst the bodies lying prone over all the floor,

there was a sudden stir of living things. Were the dead coming back to life?

Native evidence, collected afterwards, reports that a few children and nearly a dozen women had contrived to escape death by hiding under the bodies of the slain. They had lain in that dreadful concealment all night, but when the five returned they crept out with pitiful cries. Some of these were slain without parely; some ran like hunted animals round the courtyard, and then threw themselves down the well. One by one the victims were dragged out stripped, and many of them yet living, were flung into that dreadful grave.

One native witness, quoted by Trevelyan, says, "There was a great crowd looking on; they were staying along the walls of the compound. They were principally city people and villagers. Yes, there were also Sepoys. Three boys were alive. They were fair children. The eldest, I think, must have been six or seven, and the youngest five years. They were running round the well (where else could they go to?), and there was none to save them. No, none said a word, or tried to save them." The youngest of these children, a tender little fellow, lunatic with terror, broke loose and ran like a hare across the courtyard. He was captured by an unsympathetic spectator, brought back, and flung down the well.

It was two days after this, on July 17, that three men of the 78th entered the court, for Havelock was now in possession of Cawnpore, and the Nana was a fugitive. The whispers and gestures of the natives drew their attention to the shut door of the bungalow. One of the Highlanders pushed open the door and stepped inside. "The next moment," to quote Archibald Forbes, "he came rushing out, his face ghastly, his hands working convulsively, his whole aspect as he strove in vain to gasp out some articulate sounds, showing that he had seen some dreadful sight." No living thing was in the place; but the matting that covered the floor was one great sponge of blood, and he who had crossed it found himself, to borrow Burns's phrase, "red wat shod."

Little pools of blood filled up each inequality in the rough floor. It was strewn with pitiful relics, broken combs, pinafores, children's shoes, little hats, the leaves of books, fragments of letters. The plastered wall was hacked with sword cuts, "not high up, as where men had fought, but low down and about the corners, as if a creature had crouched to avoid a blow." Long locks of hair were strewn about, severed, but not with scissors.

There were no inscriptions on the walls, but many a pitiful record upon the scattered papers on the floor. A few childish curls marked "Ned's hair, with love:" the fly-leaf of a Bible, with a loving inscription—giver and recipient now both dead; a prayer-book, pages splashed red where once praying eyes had lingered. The pages of one grimly appropriate book—Drelincourt's "Preparation for Death"—were scattered over the whole floor.

To write this story is a distress, to read it must be well-nigh an anguish. Yet we may well endure to know what our countrymen and countrywomen have suffered. Their sufferings are part of the price at which a great empire has been built.

Into what a passion of fury—half generous, half devilish—the soldiers who looked on these things were kindled may well be imagined. It will be remembered that Neill compelled some of the Sepoys captured at Cawnpore, and guilty of a share in this tragedy—high caste Brahmins—to clean up, under the whip, a few square inches of the blood-stained floor, and then immediately hanged them, burying them in a ditch afterwards. These Brahmins, that is, were first ceremonially defiled, and then executed. That was an inhumanity unworthy of the English name which Lord Clyde promptly forbade.

Nana Sahib had fled the palace. Principality, and power, and wealth, all had vanished. He was, like Cain, a fugitive on the face of the earth. In what disguises he hid himself, through what remote and lonely regions he wandered, where he died, or how, no man knows. His name has become an execration, his memory a horror.

The Bebeeghur has disappeared. The site where it once stood is now a beautiful garden. In the centre of the garden, circled with a fringe of eversighing cypresses, is a low mound, with fence of open stonework. The circular space within is sunken, and upon the centre of the sunken floor rises the figure—not too artistic, unhappily—of an angel in marble, with clasped hands and outspread wings. On the pedestal runs the inscription: "Sacred to the perpetual memory of the great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who, near this spot, were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Doondoo Punth, of Bithoor, and cast, the dying and the dead, into the well below, on the 15th day of July 1857."—Fitchett's "*Tale of the Great Mutiny*."

ROLLING STOCK AND THE GOLD RESERVE.

The following letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

Sir,—I am instructed by my Committe to address you with reference to information that has been published that the Railway Board is to receive another million Sterling this year for the purchase of Rolling Stock, and that this amount will be taken from the profits on coinage accruing this year which otherwise would have gone to swell the investments in the Gold Standard Reserve.

Although a further increase of Rolling Stock is most necessary, my Committee cannot but view with very grave apprehension the decision just arrived at that, as stated on the 9th instant in the House of Commons by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the funds for this purpose are to be provided from the profits on coinage. These, it has always been understood, as recommended by the Indian Currency Commission of 1898, were not to be diverted to any channel other than that of the Gold Standard Reserve, which was formed to guarantee our Silver Rupees on the basis of an exchange of 1/4d., and although a fairly large sum has been accumulated and invested for this purpose, my Committee do not consider that a point has yet been reached which guarantees absolute safety as regards the currency, or which would warrent even a temporary cessation of payments to the fund from the only source from which it can be augmented.

The question of diverting payments from the Gold Standard Reserve is not one, it appears to my Committee, that should be considered merely from the point of view of the position at the moment being satisfactory, and of there being no likelihood, for the present, of the Fund already invested being brought into use. It is, they hold, a fund which guarantees the determination of the Indian Government to maintain the Gold value of the Rupee, and this being so it seems to my Committee as only too likely that any deviation from this purpose and the uncertainty that will always afterwards exist even after the Reserve has reached £25,000,000 that a further large sum may be allocated at any time, and locked up in investments which are not liquid, will cause the public, not only in this country but in England also, to regard the currency policy of Government as on too unstable a basis; and if this should be so, confidence in the future may be shaken and the loss of credit to the country would become a very serious matter. My Committee do not propose at this juncture to deal with the possibility of further allocations from this fund after a total of £25,000,000 has been reached for any object which may appear to Government of an urgent nature. They merely desire to point out that the Gold Standard Reserve Fund was formed for a definite object, and that until the invested portion of this Reserve has reached a very much larger figure there should, in their opinion, be no attempt on the part of Government to divert funds for other purposes, however urgent such purposes may be.

(Sd.) C. H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
(Sd.) J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, Secretary.

CYCLONIC STORM AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

A cyclonic storm travelled up the west coast of Ceylon last night, affecting a large area inland.

Official records show a rainfall of 6·33 inches in 70 minutes.

The average intensity was 5·16 per hour, the highest record up to date for a similar period being 2·85 in June, 1902. The maximum intensity was at 9 30 p.m., when it was 7·68 inches per hour.

For five minutes the wind completely boxed the compass, and during 9½ minutes the highest fall was 1·97 at the Colombo reservoir.

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Consecration Ceremony.

THE Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal See, which was rendered vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. T. Dalhoff, S.J., on the 12th May last year, has once more been filled by the elevation of the Rev. H. Jurgens, S.J., to the prelacy. The choice of a new Archbishop fell on the Rev. Father Jurgens, who received a mandate which he dutifully accepted and accordingly he was solemnly consecrated and enthroned as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay in the Cathedral of our Lady of Hope at Bhuleshwar, at 7·30 a. m. yesterday morning. The interior of the Church was tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons and evergreens and sacred banneretes. The archway at the entrance to the Sanctuary bore the motto *Dominus Regit me*. Without the Church over the broad flight of steps leading to the entrance a neatly decorated pandal was erected, and right away from here through the centre of the Nave up to the Sanctuary scarlet cloth was laid down. The Church was thronged, not only by Bombay Catholics but also by visitors from Karachi, Poona, and other distant places, the enclosure without the Sanctuary being occupied by the clergy and members of the various Catholic Confraternities.

At the hour fixed, the Consecrator the Most Rev. Dr. Brice Meulmans, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta, the Archbishop-Elect and the Assistant Bishops, the Right Rev. Dr. Abundius Civadini, S. J., Bishop of Mangalore and the Right Rev. Dr. Barthe, S. J., Bishop of Trichinopoly, and Right Rev. Dr. Jose S. Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and others required in the function walked in procession to the Church. Having made a short prayer before the high altar, the Consecrator went to his faldstool near the Epistle corner and there put on his vestments. The Archbishop-Elect and Assistant Bishops went also to the side-altar and put on their vestments. When all was ready, the Consecrator sat on his faldstool placed sideways to the altar, then the two Assistants wearing their mitres bowed to him, while the Archbishop-Elect, bare headed, made a profound inclination. They then sat down at a suitable distance from each other facing the altar—the Archbishop-Elect being in the centre. The mitres were then taken off and the function began:—

First the senior Assistant Bishop turning towards the Consecrator said: "Most Rev. Father, Our Holy Mother the Catholic Church asks that you should elevate this priest to the episcopate." The Consecrator asked: "Have you the Apostolic Mandate? The Senior Assistant replied: "We have." The Secretary Father Falk was then ordered to read the Mandate.

After the examination was over, the Assistant Bishops lead the Archbishop-Elect up to the altar to kiss the Consecrator's hand. Then the Consecrator, putting off his mitre, turned to the altar and recited the *Confiteor* with the Archbishop-Elect on his left. The Assistants also recited the *Confiteor* with their chaplains. The Consecrator then went to the altar, kissed it, and also the missal; then having incensed the altar he returned to his faldstool and began Mass. Meantime the Archbishop-Elect was led to the side-altar, where, after putting on the necessary vestments, he recited the words of the Mass with the Consecrator till they came to the end of the Gradual.

The Archbishop-Elect and Assistants then returned to the high altar; and the Consecrator, sitting on his faldstool, pronounced the following words:—"It is the duty of a bishop to judge, to interpret, to consecrate, to ordain, to offer Mass, to baptise and to confirm." Then standing up he added: "Let us pray, beloved brethren, that the goodness of Almighty God may bestow the abundance of his grace on this chosen one for the service of his Church." Then the Consecrator and the Archbishop-Elect prostrated themselves, while the rest knelt for the recitation of the Litanies—in the course of which three invocations were added by the Consecrator standing up and holding his pastoral staff in his hands.

At the close of the Litanies the consecration began. The Consecrator, standing before his faldstool, took a copy of the Gospels and placed it on the shoulders of the kneeling Archbishop-Elect—to be held there by one of the chaplains; while the Consecrator and the Assistant Bishops placed their hands all together on the head of the Archbishop-Elect, pronouncing the words: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost."

Then followed a prayer for grace on the episcopate in the form of the Preface: *Vere dignum et justum est*, etc. Following this the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* was intoned and continued by the choir, during which the Consecrator took off his gloves, anointed the Bishop-elect with chrism, who knelt before him, using the words: "May thy head be anointed and consecrated unto the order of the high-priesthood by the heavenly benediction, in the name of the Father and, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen." The Consecrator then, laying aside his mitre, resumed the Preface. He next intoned an antiphon taken from the Psalms, which was continued by the choir; during which a piece of linen was placed round the shoulders of the Archbishop-Elect (still kneeling) and his hands were anointed with chrism. This act completed the function of consecration.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Father C. Hutmacher, S. J., then delivered a sermon. Taking his text from the Acts of Apostles, 20th chapter, 28th verse, he based an eloquent and inspiring discourse on the words, "Take heed to yourselves and to the whole flock over which the Holy Ghost has placed you to rule the Church of God."

The words of the text, the preacher said, were addressed to the Bishops of Asia Minor. St. Paul reminds those bishops, first of their responsibility: "Take heed to yourselves, take heed to the whole flock." Secondly, it reminds them of the dignity of their office—"the Holy Ghost has placed you over the flock; he has placed you there to rule the Church of God." Of what the Apostle reminds those ancient bishops, of the same I would remind you on the solemn occasion of the consecration of the Catholic Archbishop. As to the dignity of episcopal office the Apostle declared first that the Bishops are appointed by the Holy Ghost himself, and that the origin of their office is therefore divine. When our Lord shortly before His ascension addressed for the last time his apostles, he said to them: "To me all power is given. As my father sent me, I send you. I shall be with you until the consummation of the world." He sent them with His power, that is, not the power which he possessed as God from eternity, not the power which he received in virtue of His hypostatic union, but the power which He merited by his passion and death, viz., the power of the head of the Church to establish His Church here on earth, to gather all the nations in to his fold and to sanctify souls for His eternal kingdom. With this power the Apostles went forth to conquer the world for their king. The great Greek poet tells us how from mountain top to mountain top the fire signals flashed announcing the fall of Troy. The Acts of the Apostles tell us how by the hands of the Apostles, particularly of St. Paul, the kindling beacons flashed from city to city and from land to land the tidings of the redemption of mankind, till from Jerusalem and Antioch and Ephesus, the courier flame leapt over the sea and burnt again in Phillipe and Athens and Corinth. When the Apostles had conquered a new province they set aside holy men, placed their hands upon them, and invoked and imparted the Holy Ghost, and the newly consecrated disciples in their turn consecrated new bishops as their successors. Thus the Holy Ghost from generation to generation welded new links to the chain of Apostolic succession, and this succession went on like a stream from the days of the Apostles to this very present day, flowing like the waters in paradise in every direction from north to south, from east to west; and wherever the waters ran, the land was blessed, and blessed was the people that acknowledged the sacred source of their rise.

Great is the dignity of the Bishops, for the origin of their office is divine: Great is their dignity, for their work is most sublime. "You are placed to rule the charge of God." Of all the works that man can do, the most sacred, the most noble, the most excellent is this work. It is the surest sign of the love of our Lord, as He himself has declared. He asked St. Peter "Simon Peter, lovest thou me?' and when the Apostle replied: "Lord, Thou knowest that I love thee," He said "Feed my sheep." He did not say: "If thou lovest me, sleep on bare ground, chastise thy body, assist the oppressed." But he said: "Assist my sheep." Those other works may be done by the multitude of the faithful. But if there is question of a man who has to rule the flock, then let those come forth who surpass the multitude by their spiritual excellence as much as Saul surpassed the Hebrew people by his bodily stature,—"higher than all from the shoulders and upwards." Great is the dignity of the episcopal office, for its origin is divine. Its work is most sublime.

As great as the dignity is, so great is the responsibility. "Take heed to yourselves." "Take heed to the whole flock." The Apostle speaks of a double responsibility. First, a bishop must take heed to himself. For as the same Apostle says; "He must be a blameless steward of God." Now to be blameless in a common position may perhaps not be so difficult. But it is very difficult to remain blameless for a man, who is exalted who is placed on the very pinnacle of human dignity, who is conspicuous to all. Even a small fault of a bishop casts a shade on all his virtues, for the people look up to him not as a frail man, but as an angel without weaknesses. He must not only be blameless. He must be, if I may use an expression of our Saviour "a light burning and shining." The light within must shine forth in the resplendence of his virtues, of his charity, of his firmness, of his single-mindedness. "Of his charity." He must be a lover of God, he must be a lover of the Church, he must be a tender lover of the flock. If you wish to see the tenderness of heart of a true bishop, read the whole of the second epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. "Who is weak, and I am not weak? Who is scandalised, and I am not on fire? I desire to spend myself and to be spent for your soul, even if by loving you more, I be loved less." He must shine by his firmness like a fixed star in the firmament shining on with calm radiance in the midst of storm and of darkness. He must shine by his single heartedness. In the Cathedral of St. Mark in Venice—a marvellous building lustrous with oriental splendour far beyond description—there are pillars said to have been brought from the temple of Solomon. They are made of alabaster—a substance firm as granite, and yet transparent, so that the light goes through them. Such the bishops, the pillars of the Church of God must be, firm in their will, simple in their mould.

"Take heed to the flock." This is the second and the greater responsibility of the episcopal office. A bishop is the shepherd of the flock, and as such he must guard the flock, he must defend the flock, he must give his life for the flock. He must guard the flock. If a common shepherd loses a sheep, the master of the flock may pardon him or punish him with a fine in money. The master of the flock of Chirst will not pardon the loss of a sheep. For he has declared by the mouths of the Prophet Ezechiel: "If the watchman does not sound the trumpet at the approach of the enemy and if the soul is cut off, I will require that soul at the hands of the watchman." Soul for soul.

He must defend the flock, not against wolves and robbers, but as the great bishop St. Paul tells us: "His wrestling is against principalities and powers, against the rulers of darkness, against the spirit of wickedness." He must give his life for the flock. The very purple of the episcopal robe is the emblem of martyrdom. Martyr bishops, who laid down their lives for their flocks, were never wanting in the Church of God from the time of the first ten cruel persecutions to the time of the holy Archbishop of Canterbury, who received a fatal blow in his own Cathedral, and to the time of the saintly Archbishop who was shot through his breast at the barricades of Paris." Beloved brethren, let us look up to our bishops with the deepest reverence. They are appointed by the Holy Ghost himself. The work they have to do is the most sublime. They are the ambassadors of Christ himself. They are the noblest peers of his Kingdom, standing nearest to His throne, personating the King himself.

"Beloved brethren, let us foster in our hearts an eager readiness to obey the commands of our bishops, thus to lighten the heavy burden of responsibility that is laid upon their shoulders, and, as they bear this burden for our sakes, let us with gratitude and fervour pray for them. Let us particularly pray for our newly consecrated Archbishop, that he may live long, *ad multos, multos annos*, to guide us by his words and by the holiness of his life, and when the Prince of Pastors shall appear, he shall receive a never fading crown of glory. Amen."

Next followed the blessing of the crozier, which was sprinkled with holy water and placed in the hands of the new Archbishop. The ring was next blessed in like manner and placed on his finger. Next the book of the Gospels, which had hitherto been held on the shoulder, was taken by the Consecrator and offered for the new Archbishop to touch, the following words being pronounced: "Receive thou the gospel, and go and preach to the people entrusted to thy care; because God is powerful to grant thee an increase of His grace." Finally the Consecrator gave the kiss of peace—as also did the Assistants—saying to the newly Consecrated Archbishop:—"Peace be with thee;" who replied—"And with thy spirit."

After this the Mass was continued by the Consecrator at the high-altar while the Consecrated also recited the words with him at the side-altar. The new bishop, kneeling with his Assistants before the Consecrator, made him the prescribed offering of two candles, two loaves and two barrels of wine. Mass was then resumed at both altars.

After the *Agnus Dei* there was the usual giving of the *Pax*. At the Communion the Consecrator consumed only a portion of the Sacramental species the remainder of which he gave to the new Bishop for Holy Communion. After the Communion the Consecrator went to the Epistle side, the Communion and Post-communion, prayers being recited, the new Bishop, instead of going back to his own altar, remained at the high altar and recited the same prayers on the Gospel-side.

After the solemn Benediction, the Consecrator blessed the mitre and placed it on the head of the new Bishop. He also blessed the gloves, which were put on. The Consecrator then took the new Bishop by the right hand, and the senior Assistant-Bishop by the left hand. They seated him on the episcopal throne, and the Consecrator placed the pastoral staff in his hands. The new Bishop remained at his throne while the Consecrator intoned the *Te Deum*, which was then sung by the Choir, followed by an anthem and prayer—at the close of which the newly consecrated Bishop rose, and, wearing the mitre and holding the pastoral staff, went right through the church even, to the pandal outside, and returned, blessing the kneeling mass of congregation. Finally, the new Bishop, kneeling on the Epistle-side facing the Consecrator, greeted him thrice (each time in a louder voice) with the words *Ad multos annos*—"Long life to you." Then the Consecrator once more gave to the new Bishop and his Assistants the kiss of peace; and the ceremony closed with the usual reading of the last Gospel.

After the ceremony was over an address of congratulation was presensed to the new Archbishop by the Secular Clergy of the Archdiocese of Bombay. It was read by Rev. Fr. De Monte D. D. The address contained expressions of gratitude to the newly consecrated Archbishop for the great interest he had always taken in the Secular Clergy. The Archbishop made a suitable reply.

The love and esteem with which the new Archbishop is held was fully evinced by the people, who waited for His Grace to come out and then kissed his ring and received his blessing on bended knees, the Band of St. Mary's Boys playing a good selection of music.

In the evening there was Pontifical Benediction at the Church of the Holy Name in Wodehouse Road. There was a large attendance of the Catholic congregation. The Band of St. Mary's Boys again played a selection of music before and after the service.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Tour of the Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The three Members of the Railway Board are now making independent tours. They meet, however, at Madras on the 11th instant, and will be together at Ootacamund on the 20th, Bombay on the 28th, and Delhi on the 29th.

Sir Francis Upcott and Mr. Wynne return to Simla on the 13th instant. Mr. Wood goes to Rawalpindi from 30th to 4th August and reaches Simla on the 5th idem.

THE *Times of Ceylon* is delighted to see that the Javanese coolies are growing more in favour in the Federated Malay States, British North Borneo, and other parts for which they should naturally form the labour force for agricultural and other forms of industry. The popularity of the Tamil cooly has been somewhat embarrassing of late years, and it has not tended to minimise the possibility of trouble over labour in Ceylon to see the Tamil cooly being recruited in increasing numbers that for the Federated Malay States. We note that more and more rubber estates in Malaya are obtaining permission to obtain coolies from Java whilst in British North Borneo, Javanese are being largely recruited for rubber, tobacco and other estates."

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 11.

K. A. D. C. AND PUBLIC.

A local critic in writing on the K. A. D. C's. last entertainment asks:—"May I be allowed to enquire before passing on to "my muttons," why it is that the K. A. D. C. lack—yes utterly lack—the support of that great body of people whom I may be permitted to call the townsfolk or permanent residents of Karachi? It opens up a tremendous field for enquiry, but I would like to be brief and simply ask *Why*? Will not some one point out, in the public press if necessary, what deters this large community from attending performances at the Frere Hall. True they are merely amateur performances, but entertainment of any kind is surely to be welcomed in Karachi or in fact in any Indian station."

The point is this: the K. A. D. C. needs better support if it is to thrive. At present hardly any tickets are taken except by Club and Gymkhana folk, who are unable numerically to fill the Frere Hall. The effect of many empty chairs distresses the Treasurer no doubt, and he may feel particularly sore when he remembers that Elphinstone Street crowded a few week before to the performances given by some strolling players whose acting was farcical, singing hideous and speech that of cockneydom. However, the phenomenon of the tradespeople boycotting the performances of a Club they cannot get into is a common enough one everywhere and there is little likelihood of the question asked inducing the boycotters to "come in and enjoy themselves." They might be induced to reconsider their attitude, which is no doubt an unconscious one, if they were personally canvassed to take tickets. The suggestion is at the disposal of the K.A.D.C.

THE WANT OF A THEATRE.

The Managing Committee of the Municipality has refused the request of the Frere Hall Library to be allowed to occupy the large central room in the basement of the Frere Hall. Years ago, on the removal of the Museum from the Frere Hall, there was a suggestion mooted by the theatre-going section of the European community of Karachi that a permanent stage and other suitable facilities for theatrical performances should be provided in this room. We do not know whether that idea is still pending, or if it has had anything to do with the refusal to give the use of the room to the Library.

LABOUR.

There is already an inrush of Cutchis and others into Sind owing to failure of the rains and the gloomy outlook all round. In Sind, too, the agricultural prospects are not cheering, as the inundation is low and little improvement is likely. Cooly labour may therefore be expected to become abundant and cheap.

WHAT IS AN ARCHITECT?

Is an architect simply a man trained to know the greatest strain that may be put upon a beam, and the thinnest that a wall may be built? Is an architect one who can rear optical monstrosities of a particularly enduring description? Well! In Karachi such a man is too often employed as architect. But an architect should be, first and foremost, an artist. If he is not an artist his engineering knowledge only makes his work worse. If a bad artist designs and rears a particularly hideous and inconvenient structure, it is all the worse if the construction is so stable that the eyesore will last and last and last! The P. W. D. contains some splendid men, but they would probably themselves admit that they are lacking in the artistic training usually considered necessary in an architect. We learn with apprehension that the P. W. D. is entrusted with the designing and building of the new Courts of Justice! The bench of Judges will no doubt see that the buildings contain the necessary number of rooms of the requisite size, but all the Judges in the world can hardly cause the building to look beautiful, or even passable. No doubt the new courts will not be emsellished with a kitchen on the roof, fuel-drying and public bathing in the compound, but if it is designed by the P. W. D., let it not be a new design! There must be in the Presidency a building almost exactly the size and shape required. Let it be copied. Bad it may be. Better the bad than the infinitely worse!

RAILWAY ROBBERY.

The other day when Captain Freeland, the District Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Ry., Karachi, was at Hyderabad, a *pakkal* was found on the goods platform filled with ghee. The *bhishti* was interrogated and could give no satisfactory explanation, whereupon the D. T. S. dismissed him on the spot. It is said the ghee was taken out of tins lying in the goods shed and belonging to merchants. The question is whether the *bhishti* was responsible for such a daring act on his own account or in collusion with other employes of the Railway. The matter should be thoroughly investigated.

WATER FOR CANTONMENTS.

Regarding the offer of the Government of Bombay of 7 1/2 annas per 1 000 gallons as a basis for the renewal of the agreement for the supply by the Municipality of water to the Cantonments, it is said that the Managing Committee recommends that the offer be not accepted, and that Government no reason why the rate should be less than that paid by other public bodies (*i.e.* 9 annas per 1000 gallons) and the ratepayers generally within Municipal limits. The Municipality is under no obligation to supply water to areas outside its own limits, but if, in order to meet the convenience of such areas water is supplied, the Managing Committee is of opinion that no invidious distinction should be made in the rates charged therefor. In fact the Municipality does not see why soldiers should be billetted upon the town for their requirements any more than they may be in private houses in times of peace.

MUNICIPAL OCTROI.

The *Sind Gazette* commenting on the paragraph that lately appeared in these colums anent octroi writes:—"The remarks" are undoubtedly true, but it speaks well for the economical manner in which municipal affairs are managed, that in spite of the fact that octroi is a wasteful system, yet in Karachi the total cost of collection, etc., is only 1 09 per cent. upon the octroi revenue. The percentage of the cost of the taxes collecting establishment, other than octroi, to the gross amount of taxes collected (other than octroi) is 4·19."

The figures are no doubt official and reliable. What is the explanation of the disparity? Why—the very unfair reason that those who pay Rs. 10 and recover Rs. 9, in addition to forfeiting the Re. 1 octroi are compelled to do most of the clerical work involved themselves!

In his introduction to the Karachi Directory 1907, the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., concluded thus:—"What is now required to give Karachi a fresh impetus in a new direction is the creation of local industries such as spinning and weaving mills or the wholesale manufacture of products in large demand in or out of India. Opportunities and facilities of all kinds are ready at hand for the enterprising capitalist. Who will make the first venture? That is a matter in which the people of Karachi are feeling considerable interest." The *Sind Gazette* passes over the aspect of the Re. 1 charged per ton on coal, which is so detrimental to the development of steam power in Karachi. And yet without steam power none of the mills and manufactures for which Mr. Webb is solicitors can be started. Five years is long for the memory to run, but at least after that period it is possible the larger view may dawn upon Government and the vicious system of octroi may be finally abandoned for a less wasteful and injurious method of raising municipal revenue.

DERAILMENT AT CHATINDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

No. 29 Up passenger train running between Rajpura and Samasatta, on the North-Western Railway, had an intermediate class, a 1st class, and a 3rd class carriage derailed while entering Bhatinda yard at 1-38 on the morning of 11th instant, caused by the train running over a bullock near the entrance to the yard.

No passengers were injured, and the Mails and passengers had to be transhipped, and left two hours and 19 minutes late.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bythell, Survey Department, has two years' leave.

Lieut J. S. B. Scrafton, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, is to be appointed Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

NOVEL CONVENTIONS.

People have been busy writing novels for over a hundred years at least, and some would have us believe that the days of the novel are over. I do not think so for an instant. One thing shows that the sturdiness of the novel is the way in which certain conventions go on, in spite of attacks on them year by year. If the flowers in the garden are such very hardy perennials, it is difficult to believe that the whole garden is doomed to perish.

Much has been said about novelists' diseases. It is quite extraordinary that after all this time they should still be so fond of "brain-fever." The old-fashioned long-lingering "back" or consumption is out of favour, but "brain-fever" still flourishes. It is a disease quite unknown to the medical profession, but a doctor once told me that the description of it given in the older, more carefully-written novels was not at all a bad account of typhoid fever. Of course, the inevitable crisis is absurdly unnatural. At one stage of the illness the whole household is catching its sobbing breath in wild expectation of the golden-haired darling's going to sleep. Some devoted relation holds the darling's hand, and is led away by the family doctor, six or eight hours later, blue in the lips and cramped all up one side, to fall fainting into her lover's arms. Now it is often true that if he sleep, he shall do well, but in a serious illness there is seldom one moment that is absolutely decisive. In most fevers there is a danger of relapse till far into convalescence.

Another curious mistake made by novelists has to do with titles, military and other. I do not mean complicated problems about the peerage; anyone may come to grief over them, in spite of help from Burke and Debrett. But when the titles themselves are correct, it is odd that the bearers should so often be addressed or referred to all wrong. I have just been reading a novel in which the hero habitually speaks of his mother to friends as "her ladyship." And we invariably find women addressing men as "Colonel," "General," and even "Major", on the stage as well as in novels. Surely it ought to be generally known that a woman does not say "Colonel" without the name, any more than she would say "Brown" to a subaltern without the "Mr."

Of all the remarkable manifestations of novel-ethics, the strangest perhaps is the attitude towards money, of heroes and heroines especially. In real life we have all known families, hitherto devoted and affectionate, simply split in pieces by a question of money. But money in a novel has nearly always an ennobling effect. Imagine this case, common enough in fiction. A girl, brought up in poverty and knowing its uncomfortable pinch, suddenly hears that she is to become rich. An enormous fortune is to be hers, but something about it does not please her. She disapproves of the way in which it has been made, or she thinks it ought to belong to a distant cousin. We may hope, for the credit of human nature, that after many bitter tears and much miserable indecision, she might decide to give up the whole or part of the ill-gotten gains. But in the novel she simply waves the whole things aside, without a single pang.

Plenty of information about dress is to be had in novels, and anyone who wishes to write a book on "How to dress on £15 a year" would find in them many useful hints, for the heroine often dresses herself on this sum. But however microscopic her allowance, she generally manages to have a good and expensive riding-habit, and "a row of little satin-lined shoes." She also appears in a simple white muslin evening frock, with a rose in her belt. After dinner she sings in a sweet, wild, untrained voice, thus eclipsing all the other women.

Another novel-convention is the father and daughter one. In how many novels, I wonder, does the heroine live along with her father? The girl's mother has died at her birth, and the father, after going through a period of disliking the infant, decides to bring her up and educate her himself. In real life he does nothing of the sort. A man feels himself quite unfitted to bring up a little girl, and he would get some relation of a staid governess to take the responsibility. More probably still, he would marry again on the first opportunity.

I have often wondered why there is this dislike to heroines' mothers. The mother-in-law in fiction must have provided millions of lines and thousands of pounds' worth of copy, but the unmarried girl mother is constantly shirked. It may be a feeling of reverence for their own mother which makes authors dislike drawing the maternal relationship for the public. Or perhaps the unprotected position of a motherless girl is felt to be touching and romantic.

A volume might be written on heroines' looks I will only notice two widely-spread convention, here. One is the way that hideous little girls, especially those with large green eyes and red hair, grow into exquisite young women. The "too-pale complexion has become beautifully transparent," etc., etc., we hear nothing about the hideous features commonly associated with our idea of a hideous little girl. Then there is the strange wealth of gifts owned by the fortunate heroine. To have a glorious singing voice and to be at the same time divinely beautiful would be rather a surprising combination, but it is quite common-place in a novel. The great singers are not as a rule remarkable for astonishing beauty, and you would think that a young woman thus gifted would make a European reputation. But novelists are often not content with one or even two transcendent gifts in their heroines, and an amusing collection could be made of what one might call the second or third studies of heroines. Your singer-beauty not improbably rides, dances, and presses to perfection, besides possessing fifty other arts, graces and accomplishments.

Well, well, if life were more like novels, what a thing it would be for some of us.

TROOPING SEASON.

Programme for 1907-08.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*SIMLA, JULY 12.

The following is the Trooping Programme between England and the Colonies and India during the season of 1907 8:—

The "Assaye" with drafts and furlough men leaves Southampton on September 4th; arrives at Karachi on 26th; leaves Karachi with details on 4th October; arrives on 25th at Dongola; leaves Southampton on 20th September; arrives on 10th October; leaves 18th October with details; arrives England on 8th November.

The "Plassey" leaves Southampton on 2nd October; arrives in India on 24th October; leaves 1st November; arrives at Southampton on 22nd November.

The "Rewa" leaves Southampton on 18th October; arrives at Karachi on 8th November; leaves on 16th November with F. and I. Batteries, R. H. A., and details; arrives on 6th December.

The "Assaye" leaves Southampton on 6th November with first Dragoons and Drafts; arrives on 28th November; leaves on 6th December with details; arrives on 27th December at Dongola; leaves Southampton on 20th November with 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers; arrives in Karachi on 11th December; leaves on 20th with details; arrives on 10th January.

The "Plassy" leaves Southampton on 6th December, with Drafts and furlough men; arrives on 27th December; leaves on 3rd January with 1st Battalion, Bedfords to Aden; with 2nd Battalion, Suffolks, from Aden; arrives on 24th January.

The "Rewa" leaves Southampton on 18th December with Drafts and furlough men; arrives at Karachi 8th January; leaves on 16th January with details; arrives on 6th February.

The "Assaye" leaves Southampton on 9th January with Drafts for Secunderabad, and Burma; arrives on 30th January; leaves on 7th February with details; arrives on 28th February.

The "Dongola" leaves Southampton on 23rd January with Drafts and furlough men; arrives on 12th February; leaves on 20th February with details; arrives on 11th March.

The "Plassy" leaves Southampton on 5th February with Drafts and furlough men; arrives on 27th February and leaves on 6th March with 2nd Battalion, Connaughts.

The "Rewa" leaves Southampton on 15th February, with 1st Battalion, Connaughts; arrives at Karachi on 11th March; leaves on 19th March with details and arrives on 8th April

Colonial Movements.—The "Soudan" leaves Durban on 19th October with 4 and W. Batteries, R. H. A., and R. A. Drafts, and leaves Mauritius on 26th October with the 2nd Battalion, Leicester Regiment, and arrives in Bombay on 4th November, leaves on 13th November with 2nd Battalion, South Staffords, and arrives in Durban on 26th November.

A. R. I. M. Vessel leaves Karachi on 8th December with 3rd Hussars, and arrives in Durban on 23rd December.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., writing from Liverpool, on June 25, say:—

Our market is at present in a very puzzled condition. The feeling among operators is more or less bearish, resulting undoubtedly from the past fortnight's fine weather in the States.

The question to ask one's self, however, is:—Can the damage done be repaired?

We well remember that we were very sceptical about the reports of damage which came through earlier in the year, and it is undoubtedly true to say that the market anticipated their continuance. In other words, the market rose on the impulse of the moment, and under the distinct impression that, if the bad weather continued, it would be serious for the crop.

We ourselves were quite prepared to admit that if the weather continued unfavourable, it certainly would be serious, but who was to tell us that the weather would continue bad?

As a matter of fact, the unfavourable conditions became overwhelmingly bad, and culminated in the Bureau Report early this month, showing the lowest conditions for May ever known.

But even before the Bureau report was issued, it was becoming apparent to us that the bad crop news was not all exaggeration, but that serious harm had really been done to the growing crop.

The Bureau Report proved, as no one else could prove, that an immense crop was out of the question.

One the other hand, consumption continues on a very large scale, and spinners must have cotton. It seems to us that, in order to supply the needs of spinners and weavers, already contracted for, we must have a large crop, but to get even a moderate crop, perfect weather seems necessary from now on.

Cotton has dropped about 1/4d since we frankly expressed our bullish views, due partly, as said above, to the improved weather in the Cotton Belt, partly to a certain nervous financial feeling, particularly apparent on the Stock Exchanges, due partly also, no doubt, to a natural feeling that a reaction was due.

The question now, to our minds, must be: is the reaction going further, or have we seen its lowest point, and is the market about to advance again?

The next Bureau Report is due on Tuesday next, 2nd prox., and conservative people consider that 76-77 will be a fair figure.

Perhaps next week we shall be able to speak more decidedly. At present, although we consider that, in the long run, we shall see higher prices, we do not know, as said above, whether or not the reaction has yet said its last word.

As regards the development of the crop, we had a visit to-day from a correspondent in Arkansas. He told us that in his town, Little Rock, bets are being freely exchanged that the crop will not exceed 600,000. Last year Arkhansas produced nearly a million bales, so that little more than half a crop is now expected. Seed also is very scarce in his State.

The latter feature is in contradiction to the statement of our Texas friends, that they have plenty of seed. The explanation is—our Arkansas friend told us—that the Authorities will not allow seed to leave Texas, because it is infected by the boll weevil. The insect seems to get into the canvas, into the packing, among the seed, etc., and its eggs are very difficult to detect.

Our friend told us that things are just as bad in Mississippi as in Arkansas, if not worse.

In Texas there is great fear of damage from weevil, and it is stated that the Government entomologist calculates that the insects will be thirty times more numerous than in an average year. The plant, being thrown back some thirty days in its development, will be just at its succulent stage when the insects are most voracious, and thereby encourage their propagation.

In consequence of this outlook, many farmers, we hear, are giving up

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday was the scene of a match between the home team and the Elphinstone College, which the latter won by a very sub-stantial margin. Going in first the home side made a poor start, Philbrick remained and on his being joined by Milne there was a promising partnership. Powell followed with a quiet but very useful innings, added to which was a lively one by Coombe's and more sound play by Baker and Rhe Philipe. Antia bowled with remarkable success with a fast medium ball, taking six wickets.

By no means up to the high standing of their exponents' batting was the Gymkhana bowling. Modi stayed but a short time and Mulla and Neksatkhan left early. Then, however, C. Antia joined Chothia. They both played most interesting cricket finding no difficulty in the fast bowling and successfully hit of the required runs. Chothia's batting was clean and well-timed and he played for 75 minutes, hitting 20 fours. On securing the victory stumps were drawn, leaving the College winners by seven wickets and 2 runs.

Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut. Philbrick l-b-w b Nekxatkhan	...	27
Mr. A. R. Burney b Wagle	...	9
Mr. Gillett st Mulla b Antia	...	3
Mr. E. Lermitt b Antia	...	3
Mr. Y. S. Milne b Antia	...	26
Mr. S. N. Powell b Wagle	...	24
Mr. E. E. Coombes, c Chothia b Antia	...	14
Mr. C. D. Baker, c Wagle b Antia	...	16
Mr. F. P. Powell l-b-w b Tata	...	7
Mr. G. de Rhe Philipe, not out	...	18
Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson l-b-w, b Antia	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total	...	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jeh. Antia	18	1	59	6
G. Shroff	7	3	12	0
Wagle	11	1	61	2
Nekxatkhan	3	0	14	1
Tata	1	0	1	1

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr. G. D. Modi, c Milne b West	...	3
Mr. S. N. Chothia, not out	...	109
Mr. H. Mulla, c Philbrick b Milne	...	0
Mr. Nekxatkhan, c Philipe b Milne	...	0
Mr. Y. Antia, not out	...	42
Extras	...	0
Total	...	154

Messrs. Wagle, Gini, Modak, Antia, Shroff and R. Y. Tata did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Milne	9	0	50	2
West	11	3	53	0
Coombes	5	1	37	0
Rhe Philipe	2	0	14	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" *vs.* R. I. L. I.

On the Marine Lines ground the Bombay Gymkhana "B" team scored a good win over the R. I. L. I. The Gymkhana taking first service began well with Reid Go-don, the latter being the first of three to throw away their wickets. Lamb stayed but Macdonald and J. Reid gave excellent exhibitions and were mainly responsible for a respectable total of 183, extras helping. For the others S. D'Silva, A. D'Souza and Mas'arent as played well but the side eventually lost by 71 runs. Score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B".

Mr E C Reid, c Ferrao b Braganza	...	10
Mr S R Gordon, run out	...	32
Maj Grove b D Silva	...	1
Mr Lamb b Braganza	...	16
Maj Macdonald b Braganza	...	53
Lt Willcock, c D'Souza b Braganza	...	1
Major Rich b D'Silva	...	10
Mr J T Reid, run out	...	31
Mr N Hogg, not out	...	0
Mr A W Dobbin, run out	...	1
Capt Martin b D'Silva	...	0
Extras	...	28
Total	...	183

R. I. L. I. C. C.

Mr F Albuquerque b Hogg	...	0
Mr J Rodriguez b Hogg	...	9
Mr S D'Silva c and b Hogg	...	25
Mr Saldanha b Hogg	...	6
Mr F Ferrao b Reid	...	0
Dr A D'Souza c and b Reid	...	18
Mr M A D'Mello b Reid	...	17
Mr J Braganza b Reid	...	3
Mr S D'Souza b Reid	...	1
Mr M Mascarenhas not out	...	16
Mr D'Souza, run out	...	2
Extras	...	7
Total	...	122

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS *vs.* EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Government Telegraphs by 86 runs. Scores :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Netscher, run out	...	23
Sorris, c Gilder b Ryton	...	18
V. D'Souza, run out	...	39
Elie b Clarke	...	18
E. D'Souza, run out	...	10
A Taylor b Clarke	...	3
Leslie (Capt) b Ryton	...	27
R. Greene, b Ryton	...	0
Lawrence, not out	...	6
Edwards, not out	...	22
Woolen, did not bat	...	0
Extras	...	3
Total declared after (8 wickets)	...	164

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

Churchill b Taylor	...	15
Guest, c Woolen b Taylor	...	1
Thomas b Netschar	...	0
Ryton, c Edwards b Taylor	...	5
Diss l b w b Netscher	...	2
Phillips b Taylor	...	5
Clarke, c Leslie b Netscher	...	19
Hopcroft, c Greene b Netscher	...	0
Smith, c Greene b Netscher	...	1
Gilder, c Woolen Taylor	...	7
Maynard, not out	...	2
Extras	...	21
Total	...	78

Y. M. C. A. "B" *vs.* R. I. M. DOCKYARD "B."

A match was played on Saturday on the Oval, resulting in awin for the Y.M. "B" team by 16 runs. I. Smith scored a creditable 32, he being the chief factor in winning the match for the Y. M. C. A. Scores :—

R. I. M. DOCKYARD "B."

Mr Turbett b F King	...	16
Mr Mahadeo b Hildreth	...	7
Mr Lane, run out	...	0
Mr Hallet, c King b Haldreth	...	4
Mr Roberts, c Pooler b King	...	9
Mr Box, c King b Hildreth	...	8
Mr Melkinsh b Smith	...	14
Mr Daglish b Smith	...	2
Mr Berry, not out	...	1
Mr Hossein, c Jimmy Irvine b Smith	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total	...	66

Y. M. C. A. "B."

Mr Sam King, c Roberts b Turbet	...	0
Mr I Smith c and b Turbett	...	32
Mr Coulson c and b Turbett	...	1
Mr Pooler b Turbett	...	2
Mr Tapsell c and b Mahadeo	...	0
Mr Haldreth b Hallet	...	15
Mr Jimmy Irvine b Turbett	...	6
Mr A King b Turbett	...	9
Mr Vining st. Hallet b Turbett	...	3
Mr Keane, b Turbett	...	9
Mr Rafferty, not out	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total	...	82

Y. M. C. A. *vs.* GAUD SARASWAT C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Y. M. C. A. ground on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 28 runs. The game would have resulted in a draw, had not the Gaud Saraswat Captain very sportingly sent his last three batsmen in, when there was only five minutes to play so to enable the Y. M. to secure their win, a deserved one. Scores :—

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

N George, run out	...	17
E Lester, run out	...	2
C Pegge, c Hegde b Kantak	...	7
A Nash, c Dawoolkar b Telang	...	14
A Browne b Kantah	...	0
E Grennan, c Pai b Telang	...	28
E Lynn b Narukar	...	4
C Gay l b w Telang	...	6
A Marshall, not out	...	14
C Anding b Hedge	...	0
R Atkinson, c Dalai b Telang	...	0
Extras	...	17
Total	...	109

GAUD SARASWAT C. CLUB.

Mr A V Sakhavarde b Lynn	...	0
J Dewoolker b Pegge	...	7
B A Delvi, c Marshall b Lynn	...	2
C W Kantah b Lynn	...	9
M Damodher, c Grennan b Lester	...	15
D Telang, c Pegge, b Grennan	...	24
G B Hegde b Nash	...	0
V D Pai, run out	...	5
S N Neruker, not out	...	0
S N Kamat, b Grennan	...	1
D K Sakardande, b Grennan	...	1
Extras	...	17
Total	...	81

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C. *vs.* HINDU GYMKHANA.

This fixture played on the Hindu ground last Saturday, resulted in a draw. Both sides scored well, Polishwalla's 55 being earned in splendid style.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr Smith, c Divekar b Talpade	...	2
Mr Date b Dandekar	...	30
Mr Banda b Purushottam	...	32
Mr Colabwalla (Jr) b Purushottam	...	9
Mr Baloo b Mehta	...	5
Mr Polishwalla, not out	...	55
Mr Thakur, st Divekar b Dandekar	...	31
Mr W G Shete		
Mr Colabwala (Sr)	Did not bat.	
Mr R Telang		
Mr W Sorabji		
Extras	...	7
Total (for 6 wickets*)	...	171

*Innings declared closed.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Dandekar, c Baloo b Banda	...	33
Mr P K Telang, c Polishwalla b Banda	...	9
Mr S Divekar, l-b-w Shete	...	15
Mr Talpade, not out	...	21
Mr C V Mehta, not out	...	6
Mr R Desai		
Mr Purushottam		
Mr Bhatwadekar	Did not bat.	
Mr Dandekar		
Mr Deo		
Mr D Shete		
Extras	...	9
Total (3 wickets)	...	93

PARSI GYMKHANA *vs.* ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Parsee Gymkhana met the School XI on their home ground last Saturday afternoon and defeated them by 68 runs. S. Commissariat for the Parsee compiled 49 the top score of the match :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

P Talyerkhan b Wasker	...	5
S Commissariat, c Pochanwalla b Wasker	...	49
H E Mody b Pochanwalla	...	13
J J Po ha, c Surveyor b Wasker	...	5
P D Chothia b Surveyor	...	18
H Commissiriat, c Irani b Debtolkar	...	16
B Pantasky, c Kerwalla b Wasker	...	1
A Talyerkhan b Dabholker	...	14
R Battliwalla b Pochanwalla	...	6
N M N Wadia, not out	...	0
H Dubash b Dabholkar	...	0
Extras	...	21
Total	...	148

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Surveyor l-b-w Chothia	...	1
Chautal, c Talyerkhan b Pocha	...	21
Wasker b Chotzia	...	25
Adenwalla b Pocha	...	0
Madon b Chothia	...	0
Masurkur b Chothia	...	5
Kerawalla b Chotia	...	3
Talpade, c Talyerkhan b Chothia	...	8
Pochanwalla b Chothia	...	2
Irani b Chothia	...	10
Dabholkar, not out	...	3
Extras	...	2
Total	...	80

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

On Saturday an excellently contested game was seen by a large number on the Cooperage between the R. G. A. and Royal Scots "A". The general opinion was that the latter would win, but the Artillery have improved of late especially amongst the forwards who combine better but have a weak right wing. Aldsworth and Bolton were new on the Scots' right wing but this was not an improvement, the left still doing the best work. A sign of the good fight it was, is the work each custodian was called upon to do—both coming well out of the ordeal. On occasion the R. G. A. pressed hard and but for the sterling defence of the Scotch right back would have scored more than once.

The game opened with the Artillery pressing and both inside went near and Machin also sent in a daisycutter which was cleared. After a time Kennaway and Ramsay relieved and Finnigin sent in a good, high long shot which was saved but Bolton came up with an almost certain goal before him. A back just got his foot to it and saved. Their left was was in no small way responsible for them pressing and McConnon sent in a nice shot from the left. It was patted out but Ramsay shot lacked steam and was cleared. Ramsay then came very near, his shot going off the left post and McConnan's return was stopped; in appeal for hands and a penalty being unsuccessful a brief visit by the R. G. A. and then Kennaway put in a fine run. Both the right back and custodian tackled him, the ball went to Ramsay and he put through easily. After a shot by Aldsworth, Kennaway had a very easy chance but placed to the left and following a good save by the custodian who was rushed, half time arrived with the Scots leading by a goal.

Some very even play followed the recommencement and then Machin of the R. G. A. just sent a hard shot over from a corner Bryce just stepped out in time and then saved well a hard drive by Reynolds. Machin narrowly missed heading in and then the Scots came up. A shot by Kennaway and a head by Ramsay were saved, the custodian now putting in excellent work. The R. G. A. right wing got a clear run but only reached the right back who deprived him. A free for foul against Ramsay saw the Artillery press but play continued even till the Scots coming up Ramsay and Aldsworth tried shots before they were driven back by the left wing but the ball went behind. Kennaway returned and McConnan was very dangerous when the right back cleared at the cost of a corner. Kennaway took it and placed perfectly; one of the backs mis-kicked and the ball found the left corner. They were back at once and a clever, high shot by Ramsay was well saved, and they were driven back after a scuffle following the corner. A foul against Finning saw the Artillery up, but time arrived without further score.

Royal Scots "A" ..... 2 Goals.
P. G. A. ..... Nil.

Capt Stares referee.

The table stands as under :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	7	6	0	1	25	1	13
Royal Scots "A"	7	5	2	0	16	3	10
Bo. Gymkhana	6	4	1	1	11	2	9
R. G. A.	8	3	1	0	13	7	6
Telegraph	8	3	5	0	8	14	6
Y. M. C. A.	7	2	3	2	4	11	6
Rovers	7	1	4	2	6	19	4
Customs	6	0	6	0	0	26	0

This game now places the Scots "A" ahead of the Gymkhana who have played a game less than the others. They have, however, not yet met the Scots "B."

A friendly game was played on the Oval on Saturday between the Commercial Gymkhana and a Company team of the R. G. A. The former were fairly well represented and Lay scored twice. In scoring three times the R. G. A. won by 3 goals to 2.

In a sale of old manuscripts at New York a half-page devoted to inculcating the principles of morality, signed in 1568 by Pope Pius V., fetched 14s., while (the *Telegraph* says) a letter from Rudyard Kipling regarding heroism in daily life brought £2 4s. Alleged autograph signatures of Queen Victoria were bought by a dealer for 4s. each.

BANGALORE RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 13.

The races were run off this afternoon before a large crowd of spectators. The heavy rain of the previous night made the running heavy and prevented top weights having much chance, with the result that all the favourites failed, giving Book-makers a splendid day.

LEONIDAS PURSE.—Six furlongs.

Mr Ramshaw's Wakeful 9st 12lbs ..... Barrett 1
Aga Shah's Welsh Love 7st 11lb ..... Manley 2
Mr Bell's Psalm 10st 11b ..... Firth 3

Also ran :—Russley Rose 9st 6lbs; Little Admiral 9st 5lbs.

Betting :—4 to 1 Wakeful, 2 to 1 Welsh Love, 3 to 1 Psalm.

The Race was won by 1 1/2 lengths.

Time.—1min 23 3/5 secs.

FARM PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Major Raye's Phryne 7st 2lbs ..... Firth 1
Mr J B's Sir Trenton 9st 11lbs ..... Barrett } Dead heat.
Colonel Grant's Philistine 7st 6lbsGooloo }

Also ran :—Kail 7st 8lbs; Phil Courage 8st 5lbs; Nobleman 8st 4lbs and Leadon 8st 1lb.

Betting :—6 to 1 Phryne and Philistine, 7 to 4 on Sir Trenton.

The Race was won by 3/4 of a length.

Time—1min 11secs.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP—One mile, 640 yards.

Mr Kelso's Royalist 7st 3lbs ..... Manley 1
Mr R R S's Chassepot 7st 12lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Bell's Mount Dane 8st 6lbs ..... Firth 3

Also ran :—Seclusion 9st 7lbs; Trenton 8st.

Betting :—3 1/2 to 1 against Mount Dane; 4 to 1 Chassepot and 5 to 1 Royalist.

The Race was won by 2 lengths.

Time—2min 36secs.

HORSE SCURRY.—Five furlongs.

Mr J B's Chivalry 9st 8lbs ..... Barrett 1
Mr Myer's Vespasia 8st 7lbs ..... Bradshaw 2
Mr Hannyngton's Rather Rash 7st 8lbs ... A Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Posco 9st 11lbs; Twistum 8st 9lbs; Dunsinane 7st 11lbs; Bell Dhu 7st.

Betting :—6 to 1 against all the three.

The Race was won by three lengths.

Time—1min 7 2/5secs.

EASTERN PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's William Rufus 7st 2lbs ..... Manley 1
Mr R R S's Tachrect 10st ..... Heeroo 2
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Nippon 8st 10lbs ..... Melsom 3

Also ran :—Hermit 9st 6lbs; Girjistan 7st 12lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Tachrect; 3 to 1 William Rufus; 4 to 1 Nippon.

The Race was won by 1 length.

Time.—1min 29secs.

SIMLA RACING GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

HURDLE RACES FOR ARABS AND COUNTRY BREDS.

Mr Farr's Agnes 1
Mr Smith's Shamrock 2
Lady Ruby Elliot's Hypoongy 3

ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Mr Creek's Donprosi 1
Capt Cadogan's Beryl 2
Col Brooke's His Majesty 3

POLO SCURRY.

Mr Harker's Lubra 1
Col Brooke's Top-sail 2
Lord Francis Scott's Helen 3

HACK STAKES.

Mr Winsen's Cake-walker 1
Miss Ducane Symth's Country Girl 2

ANNANDALE PLATE HANDICAP.—All Ponies.

Lady Ruby Elliot's Hypoongy 1
The Viceroy's Bahar 2
Mr Farr's Agnes 3

BANGALORE RACE WEEK.

Racquets Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

Among the sporting fixtures arranged for the Bangalore race week the Southern India Amateur Racquets Tournament has been in progress at the United Service Club since Monday last and it has now come to the conclusion of the early rounds and is entering on the semi-final round. The following are the results up to date :—

Championship Singles.—Prize Silver Challenge Cup presented by the Maharaja of Mysore :—Tovey beat Evans; Traill beat Rennie; Tayleur beat McHutchin; Joicey beat Yuvaraja; Dangar beat Heale; Traill beat Tovey, Tayleur and beat Joicey.

Handicap Singles :—MacLean, plus 3, beat Yuvaraja minus 5; Jackson, plus 5, beat Major Annesley, plus 6; Colonel Jones, minus 7 and one in hand, beat Dangar, minus 5; Moore (scratch) beat Heale (scratch); Rennie (scratch) beat Sharpe, plus 3; Raymond (scratch) beat Barstow, minus 5.

In the second round Jackson, plus 5, beat Maclean, plus 3; Rennie (scratch) beat Moore (scratch); Gower, plus 3, beat Trelawney, plus 3; McHutchin, minus 2, beat Leveson; Tovey (scratch) beat Tayleur (scratch); Traill, minus 7, beat Hughes, plus 4; Stopford, minus 4, beat Walker, plus 3.

In the third round Traill, minus 7, beat Stopford, minus 4.

Handicap Doubles:—Traill and Barstow, minus 7, beat Joicey and Hunter-Jones, plus 4; Tovey and Stopford, plus 1, beat Jackson and Hughes, plus 6; Gledstanes and Walker, plus 5, beat Heale and Yuvaraja, minus 6; Maclean and Trelawney, plus 2, beat Major Annesley and Leveson Gower, plus 6; Rennie and Moore, plus 1, beat Raymond and McHutchin, plus one.

In the second round Tovey and Stopford, plus 1, beat Traill and Barstow, minus 7; Gledstanes and Walker, plus 5, beat Maclean and Trelawney, plus 2, Tayleur and Sharpe, plus 2, beat Rennie and Moore; plus 1; Major Hayes and Evans, plus 4, beat Kindersley and Dangar, minus 6.

Regimental Doubles:—Evans and Tovey, Royal Artillery, beat Jackson and Hughes, Army Veterinary Corps; Traill and Barstow, Royal Engineers, beat Walker and Raymond, 30th Lancers; Moore and Rennie, Indian Civil Service, beat Tayleur and Sharpe, Manchester Regiment.

SOUTH INDIAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 13.

The South Indian Hockey Tournament, annually held under the auspices of the Madras Cricket Club commences on Monday the 22nd instant. Up to' date seven teams have entered, including the 1st Manchester Regiment from Secunderabad who are the present holders of the Cup.

ALTHOUGH owning property producing several hundred pounds a year, Mrs. Eliza Poole, a widow, of Burton-on-Trent, has committed suicide because she was unable to let two cottages bringing in three shillings weekly. Her body was found hanging in her attic.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S protest against bogus natural history-faking, as he calls it, is bearing good fruit. Many Schools Boards have discussed the question, and decided that sensational methods in the presentation of an important department of knowledge are altogether undesirable and mischievous. They do not desire to suppress animal stories, because of these most children are very fond, but too great a strain upon the credulity of youngsters must not be placed. In a word, the stories must not be too "tall," and must have a reasonable basis of truth. One of the best plans, the *Telegraph* says, by which to protect the little ones against "nature-faking" authors has been formulated by the Board of Education of New York, which has provided facilities for real nature studies in the Zoological Park. On each school day, from 500 to 600 children will be taken to the Zoo to study nature and there also will lectures suitable to young students be given.

BRIDGE.

"R" in your issue of the 11th inst puts the following query :—

A & B and C & D.

A, deals leaves, his partner B, declares no trump. C holds following cards :—
King, Queen and 6 of Hearts.
Ace, Queen and 3 of Diamonds.
Ace, Jack and 6 of Spades.
8, 7, 6, 5, of Clubs.
C plays 5 of Clubs. Is C right in leading Clubs?

Dummy opens his game :—
Ace, King of Clubs.
King, Queen, 9. 7, 5, of Spades.
Ace, 9, 7, 5, of Hearts.
Jack and 2 of Diamonds.
D holds 2 Clubs, Queen and 4.

On first lead of Clubs, D throws 4 of Clubs and then Queen.

As a rule, when a player holds two cards of one suit, he must get down the highest first and the lowest after. Is D right in playing as above?—

The answer to these is as under :—

Query I.—C's lead from Clubs—though his longest suit, is not wise nor really correct. His own strength in the other three suits clearly indicates that either A, or B, or both, are strong in this one. Also when "no trumps" is declared—especially on a left call—a Heart lead is desirable when one's hand at all warrants it; it is clear to C from his own hand that the declaration cannot be a strong one and that had there been sufficient strength in hearts with either dealer dumming one or the other would have chosen this suit. It follows therefore that neither A nor B having any overwhelming number of hearts this night indeed be D's best suit No harm can arise therefore from the Heart-King lead and this is undoubtedly the correct one.

Query II.—D is quite right in playing his 4 of clubs first and the Queen next. He must avoid showing A that the Queen is left unguarded in his hand. C will in any case know how the cards lie just as soon as if the queen had been played first, namely, the very next time the suit is led. In the present instance A will any way go on with the club lead from Dummy, that is if he has two possible re-entry cards with which to establish his clubs and regain the lead in case the Queen does not fall on the second trick, for he holds the Jack, 10, 9 3, 2 in his own hand.

The hand is an interesting one : A will endeavour to make five tricks in Clubs, four in Spades, and one in hearts—which, however, he will find it hard to do for he must himself get the lead to make his Clubs and then lead, a spade up to his dummys Queen, the latter having led his King of Spades after taking the first two tricks with the ace and King of Clubs. The only card of re-entry A can apparently have is the King of Diamonds which lying just in front of the Ace Queen is of course in a precarious position. All this is assuming C to have led a Club, in doing which we contend he was wrong. Had he led a Heart it would of course be very different though we cannot examine this aspect without some knowledge as to how the remaining six cards of this suit were distributed between A and D.

REX.

ARRIVAL OF JOCKEYS.

By the Australian Mail yesterday three of our leading jockeys arrived in Bombay : J. Robinson, F. Williams and J. Trenoweth, as well as Barton the Bookmaker. They will none of them remain in Bombay long before going to begin work for the Poona Season. Robinson is first jockey for M. J. C. Galstaun, and Messrs. Mathurdas Goculdas and Ananji Nanji have second call on his services. F. Williams will again be first jockey for Mr. R. R. S., but Trenoweth has left this stable an will ride for Thakur Sripal Singh.

Sutherland, the new jockey, is in Poona and at present is riding Mr. Rutchers' string at work. He is said to be a real good rider.

From all accounts the Poona Season will be a record one owing to the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club in giving the Totalisator, or Paris-Mutuel, a chance. The latest rumour is that Mr. Galstaun will bring his string over to this Presidency. If this should turn out true, it will be a great thing for Poona. Apart from the strength of his stable this sporting Armenian is acknowledged to be one of the most knowledgeable, and biggest punters in India. He has achieved the distinction of earning a bra ket in England as well as in India. This success was attained with his newly purchased Belle Demoiselle colt.

ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA ON THE MALABAR COAST.

It is reported that the sea is again encroaching dangerously on the picturesque little port of Vypeen. Vypeen is practically a little islet that was thrown up by the sea in 1341. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea, and on all other sides by the backwater. The natives of Cochin date their era from the origin of this little island. The principal inhabitants of Vypeen are a little colony of Eurasians, largely of Dutch descent. They have properties of their own on the island, but within recent times these possessions have been considerably damaged by the erosive action of the sea. Indeed, it would seem as though Neptune is determined to recover his lost spaces, and that Vypeen will some day be totally engulfed, unless the resources of modern science are devoted to its preservation, regardless of cost. From time to time, various artificial contrivances have been adopted to beat back the aggressive ocean waves, but these have not proved permanently successful, as is evident from the fact that serious erosion is now taking place once more. But Vypeen, it may be of interest to mention, is not the only point on the Malabar littoral that is occasionally threatened with encroachment of a serious character on the part of the sea.

Calicut, the chief town of Malabar, is among the ports that have at one time or another suffered from the erosion of the sea. About thirty years ago, the advance of the sea assumed such a threatening character that a wooden groyne and a row of massive boulders had to be put down on the beach near the pier in order to break the force of the waves and insure the safety of the Port Office and other buildings. At the present day, it would seem as though the waves are inclined to be somewhat aggressive near the southern end of the town, opposite the Telegraph Office. The device employed by a resourceful official of putting up a wall of bamboo matting is hardly calculated to inspire terror in the advancing forces of Neptune ! According to a local legend, Calicut was at one period very much more extensive than it is to-day. The legend runs that on the site of Coote's Reef a partly sunken shoal about a mile from the shore, there once stood a portion of the old Portuguese town. Historical evidence in the support of this tradition does not appear to be the available but the traditionary tale may be taken as an indication that the sea has been steadily and quietly carrying on its destructive work of erosion for a very long period.

The picturesque little town of Tellicherry has also witnessed much encroachment on the part of the sea, which has actually washed away a considerable portion of the bluff headland on which are situated the English church and the Roman Catholic chapel. A few years ago, there was a serious erosion which washed away part of a fishing village, and during the last three or four years the headland referred to has been crumbling away so perceptibly that local residents are apprehensive for the safety and even the very existence of the two places of worship. The busy and important little fishing village of Tanur, south of Calicut, marks yet another point at which the sea has been proving aggressive. Some years ago, the local Customs Office stood in imminent danger of destruction and as a protective measure sand bags were put down on the beach. Tanur is one of the most important centres of the fishing industry on the Malabar Coast. The industry is in the hands of Moplahs and Mukkuvas, several of whom are enterprising after a fashion and export large quantities of fresh and dried and cured fish to several places outside the District, the fresh fish being sent in baskets to up-country stations that admit of being reached by rail. When the Madras Government's scheme for the development of the fishery industry comes into being, Tanur may be expected to rise to much greater importance than at present, provided the aggressive ocean has not succeeded by then improving it off the face of the earth.—*Madras Mail.*

ACCORDING to a London cablegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, rubber brokers complain that too much badly cured block rubber is coming forward. They recommend small producers to keep to biscuits. Block, they say, to sell well, must be clear and of consistent quality.

MOST of us will remember reading in childhood Mrs. Sherwood's story of "Little Henry and his Bearer." Henry was the son of the Paymaster of H. M's 53rd Regiment, and died just a century ago. Under the recent orders of the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, the monument to the memory of "Little Henry," infant son of Henry Sherwood, in the closed cemetery at Berhampore, is to be treated as one of historical interest, and as such brought on the books of the Department, for maintenance. The grave was visited by the late Sir John Woodburn in 1899, and some three years later by Lord Curzon. The present action on the part of the Bengal Government is the result of a communication from Cannon Cole, officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta.

THE AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

Laing Contract to be Cancelled.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS ABORTIVE.

ACTION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 30.

The new English mail contract will be cancelled tomorrow or on Tuesday. Federal Ministers have decided that there is no prospect of the Laing Syndicate carrying out its undertaking, and they will to-morrow issue a cancellation notice. Inasmuch as it must be served on the principals in London, following the precedent set in connection with the demand for bonds to prove the syndicate's bona fides, the agreement may not actually be cancelled until Tuesday.

Two months ago Sir William Lyne, the Minister for Customs, came to the conclusion, when he was in London, that the syndicate could not give effect to the contract, and at the Prime Minister's personal request he served it with notice to deposit an additional £25,000 as an assurance of its good faith. The syndicate took no notice of the demand, on the ground that it was wrongly served. There was a technical flaw in the procedure adopted, and nothing came of Sir William's Lyne's action. The syndicate continued to promise, pause, prepare, and postpone until a fortnight ago, when Sir John Forrest, the Acting-Prime Minister, considered that it had been shown sufficient latitude and formally, and this time correctly, called upon it to give two bonds each for £25,000 in the terms of the contract as security for its promises. These notices cleared the ground for decisive action by Cabinet. Notice requiring the syndicate to provide a bond of £25,000 within a week, under the penalty of forfeiture, was given on June 19. No bond was forthcoming, and consequently since Wednesday last Cabinet has been in a position to cancel the contract.

On Thursday Federal Ministers discussed the situation in Cabinet Some of them were loth to close down on the contract at once, and others advised instant action. The question was postponed to Friday. Mr. Chapman, the Postmaster-General, left for Sydney on Thursday afternoon, and it was anticipated that he would be able to obtain information there which would help Cabinet to deal finally with the contract. This information did not, however, come to hand as expected, and Ministers, therefore, did not proceed to extremes. A telegram was received to-night from Sydney explaining what Mr. Chapman has been doing in that city.

In the circumstances Ministers will doubtless feel disposed to accept any reasonable offer to tide them over the difficulties caused by their placing too much reliance upon the representations of the Laing Syndicate. They will meet in Cabinet again to-morrow afternoon to receive Mr. Chapman's report, and assuming that he has obtained a quotation which they can accept the Laing Syndicate's contract will be cancelled forthwith.

Having put an end to this contract, and having arranged for an interim service, Ministers will call for new tenders simultaneously in England and in Australia, practically on the lines of the tenders advertised for last year, so that they may, if possible, make all necessary preparations for the new service before the end of the present year.

AN ADELAIDE PROTEST.

At its last meeting the committee of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution, joining in the protest expressed by the Sydney Chamber on June 24, regarding the mail contract. The Sydney Chamber protested against any one State having any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth, other than in common with the other members of the Commonwealth. The resolution has been forwarded to the Prime Minister.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ORIENT COMPANY.

QUOTATION FOR AN INTERIM SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Chapman) arrived here on Friday, and though he declined to give any information for publication in respect to the mail contract, it is known that he has been in consultation with Mr. D. Anderson the general manager of the Orient Company in reference to carrying on the service after January 31, pending the coming into force of a new contract. It is stated that he has been successful in arranging for this with Mr. Anderson. Acting in the best possible spirit, the Company has it is believed given him a quotation for an interim service.

SIR W. LAURIER IN PARIS.

Guest of British Chamber of Commerce.

A highly successful luncheon was given at the Pavilion d'Armenonville by the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, on June 27, in honour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and of the Canadian Ministers accompanying him.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Ablett, President of the Chamber.

Mr. H. F. Fletcher, chairman of the Chamber's Canadian Section, in proposing the health of the Chamber's distinguished guests, alluded to the strong desire felt by all the members for an increase of Canadian exports to France, and to the need of an extension of the Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty to promote this object. He pointed out that the Canadian Section of the Chamber had already at its disposal a large amount of information which should be of extreme usefulness, to Canadian exporters to France.

SIR WILFRID'S SPEECH.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in replying, said that no one had a more keen desire for the closest and most friendly relations between the United Kingdom and France than himself, he being French by race and British by allegiance. He was proud alike of his French blood and of his English citizenship, and he desired to cement the friendly relations which already existed between France and the great Dominion which he had the honour to represent, by a Commercial Treaty which should be of much wider extent than the small treaty that now existed.

There would be room in an arrangement such as he desired for the interests of Canadian, English, and French commerce all to be fully considered. The establishment of a direct service between France and Canada had done much to promote the increase of Franco-Canadian trade, and he felt sure would do much in the future.

His colleagues, Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finances, and Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, would remain for some time in France to negotiate with the French Government for the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce. He was confident that with the help of the British Chamber of Commerce and of commercial men in France, these negotiations would be successful. (Cheers.)

A PROFITABLE FIELD.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Fisheries, pointed out the profitable field that the immense natural resources of Canada presented to French capital, and expressed the sincere hopes that it might be possible to conclude a commercial treaty with France, which should contribute by the prosperity of both countries.

Mr. A. Coleman, chairman of the Canadian section, paid a warm tribute to the energy and courtesy displayed by the Hon. Hector Fabre, Can

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 2nd July.

Read the following letter from the Engineer, dated the 25th June.

I have the honour to report that on Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, the retaining wall holding up the bank between Gibbs' Road and the site of our New Road Scheme IV was considerably damaged. As far as can be ascertained, the damage has been caused by the percolation of water into the strata below the foundations of our wall which has caused the upper strata to slip on the lower ones, carrying the wall along with them to the extent of about a foot. About 170 feet of the retaining wall have been so damaged and will have to be rebuilt after the monsoon. There has been no overturning of the wall and the damage has evidently been caused by water from some source outside the limits of our scheme, possibly from the storm water, during the heavy rains of the previous three days, getting into the cracks of the Gibbs' Road and thence into the strata underneath our wall.

The superincumbent weight on these strata at the site of our New Road having been removed by excavation of the earth, the strata were consequently too weak to resist the pressure due to a head of 40 to 50 feet of water and bulged and cracked and afterwards portions under our wall slid forward on themselves, bringing the wall with them. Probably also some of the water came from the leaks in the water main which has been leaking at intervals during the whole of the dry weather. Nothing can be done to remedy this damage till after the monsoon when work will be undertaken to reinstate the wall at a probable cost of between twenty-five to thirty thousand rupees.

In the meantime I have taken steps to prevent the damage from becoming worse.

Resolution to be recorded.

THE PRINCESS ROAD THEATE SITE.

Resumed consideration, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 18th June, of papers underlying Circular on petition from the Honorary Joint Secretaries of the Managing Committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds protesting against the proposed temporary theatre on plots Nos. 13—16, Princess Street.

The Chairman mentioned that he had interviewed the Committee of the Burning Ground. Mr. Edwardes being also present, and had explained the position and the fact that only a temporary use of the plot had been granted. He understood that the Committee would be satisfied with an assurance that if during the period of the temporary lease any of the objections raised were found to be well-grounded, the Board will not allow the site to be permanently used for a theatre. He then read the following draft reply which he proposed should be sent to the Committee:—

Your petition, dated the 3rd instant on the subject of the temporary lease of plots, 13—16, Princess Street, for the purpose of a theatre, has been duly considered by the Board, and I am directed to reply thereto as follows:—

(2) I am to remark that the objections raised in your petition may be summarised thus:—

(i) That the noise of the 'bhajan' during the cremation ceremonies and the loud sounds of lamentation on occasions will be heard by the persons attending the theatre, and this may lead to attempt being made to stop the 'bhajan,' &c.

(ii) That the sound of music and singing, laughter and applause in the theatre, will be heard in the burning ground and will greatly injure the feelings of the mourners.

(iii) That the burning ground will be overlooked from the theatre by persons attending there.

(3) As regards these objections, I am to remark—

(i) that the nearest point of the proposed theatre will be nearly 200 feet from the burning ground, the auditorium being some 250ft. to 350ft. distant therefrom, the stage and orchestra being situated between. The burning ground being enclosed between high walls, the noise of the 'bhajan,' &c., is mostly confined within the enclosure and is not audible at any distance. It is thus exceedingly improbable that it will be heard in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed theatre, and much less within the building. Even were it to be audible at that distance, and under these circumstances your suggestion that any attempt to stop it might be made in the interests of the theatre-goers, neglects to take into account the toleration, especially in Religious matters, which is so marked a feature in the British rule and I am to assure you that you Committee need be under no apprehension on that score.

It is similarly inconceivable that any noise from the theatre is likely to be heard in the burning ground. Not only is the distance as stated above (the position of the orchestra being about 250 from the burning ground), but being within a building, the noise could scarcely penetrate outside, and while the Board appreciate your remarks on the sentiment of the matter, and most earnestly desire to avoid injuring the feelings of any one, they consider it most unlikely that any sound of music or singing in the theatre will ever be heard in the burning ground At times when the 'bhajan' is being played, moreover, the noise of it reverberating between the high walls of the burning ground must effectually drown any other sound.

Your third objection should be completely anawered by the sketch section which I am to forward herewith for your information. You will see that at the end of the proposed theatre, nearest to the burning ground, the openings will be the windows of the dressing rooms, behind the stage. There will be two floors of dressing rooms, and the top of the windows of the upper floor will be at a height of 23ft. from the ground. From that height it will not be possible to see more than the upper 7½ft. of the wall dividing the burning ground from the Queen's Road, and even from the end of the ridge of the proposed theatre roof—an elevation of 5ift.—it will not be possible to see within 24ft. of the base of that wall, the ground being entirely hidden. To see any part of the ground from that distance, it would, I am to observe, be necessary to be at an elevation of 70ft.

I am to mention that the Chairman recently had the advantage of a personal interview with the members of your Committee when the above points were discussed, and your Committee were informed that the arrangement with Mr. Bandmann is of a temporary nature only a fact of which it appears they were unaware, and an agreement was come to the effect that such being the case, their objections would be met by a definite assurance from the Board that should actual experience bring forward well founded complaints, such as your petition anticipates, *from either side* during the two years of the temporary lease, the Board would refuse to allow any permanent theatre to be erected on the side.

I am directed now to give you this definite assurance and express the hope that your Committee will accordingly formally endorse the agreement come to at the meeting.

Resolution.—The draft reply is approved.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated the 5th June 1906, papers underlying Circular No. 169 of 1907, on letters from the Engineer, submitting detailed estimates for constructing the remainder of the road work, with exception of the foot-ways, in connection with Scheme No. IV, amounting to Rs. 1,88,246.

Read the following memorandum by the Chairman, date the 26th June:

It is necessary now to call for tenders for the road work in this scheme.

The sanctioned estimates provide a sum of Rs. 3,01,071 for roads and filling, and a portion of the road work to the extent of Rs. 37,000 has been carried out with the approval of the Board by the Contractor who is doing the cutting and filling.

A detailed estimate for the remainder of the road-work, except the paving of the footpaths which it is proposed to defer for the present, has been prepared by the Engineer and amounts to Rs. 1,88,246. This has been approved by me, and the Board's orders to call for tenders accordingly are solicited.

The estimate is within the sanctioned amount, and if the tenders show a saving, there will be no excess on the total for roads and filling including the retaining walls as originally constructed. But the trouble at Gibbs' Road has involved and will yet involve additional expenditure, and I think it probable that an eventual excess of Rs. 40,000 to 50,000 will be incurred. I have accordingly instructed the Engineer to take in hand a revised estimate for the scheme which will come before the Board in due course.

For the present there will be no excess, and there is no objection to the detailed estimate being approved and to permission to call for tenders being granted.

Resolution.—The detailed estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,88,246, is approved, and tenders should be invited for the work.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mowlvi, Chakla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Marine Lines, Head Tulsi Pipe Pumpwell, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Urban Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	12
Total	4	4	92
Total plague deaths to date	140,844		
Same date last year	1	1	141

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EASTERN BENGAL OILSEEDS.

The final forecast of the oilseed crops of Eastern Bengal, 1906-1907 reads:—On an average of the five years ending 1903-1904, the areas under linseed, rape and mustard, and til in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 5·3, 3·1 and 4·9 per cent., respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.

This forecast relates only to the districts of Eastern Bengal and furnishes the final estimates of the area and outturn of the various kinds of oilseeds, both Bhadoi and rabi, grown in that part of the province. A separate forecast is published for the rape crop of Assam. The principal oilseed in this forecast also is rape, which occupies 77 per cent. of the total area estimated to be under oilseed crops. Til and linseed come next in importance and cover, respectively, 14 and 7 per cent. of the area.

Character of the Season.—The long-continued drought of last cold weather injured oilseeds as well as all other rabi crops. Insects in Mymensingh and a hail-storm in Rajshahi are also reported to have damaged the crops. The season began well, with a fortunately great deal of moisture in the soil, and on the whole the crop was fair—better than that of last year.

Area Sown.—The normal area under the oilseed crops now stands at 1,735,300 acres. The area cropped this year is estimated at 1,539,600, against 1,477,300 acres in the preceding year. It must, however, be remembered that the forecast is based on rough estimates, except in the case of Bakarganj, for which district figures are available from recent settlement records.

Character of the Crop.—Mustard and Rape.—The estimate is normal in Pabna, in three districts the estimate varies between 90 and 95 per cent., in five districts it ranges from 70 to 82, and in the remaining districts it is below 70 per cent.

Linseed.—The outturn is estimated at 65 per cent.

Til.—An outturn of 82 per cent. is expected for rabi crop; for bhadoi the estimate is 72 per cent.

Other Oilseed Crops.—The estimated outturn is 68 per cent. The estimates of the various oilseed crops returned by the District Officers work, up to a total of 81 per cent., against 72 in the previous year, for the area under report.

Gross Outturn.—The outturn of rape and mustard is 218,300 tons, which is about 29 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. For linseed the outturn estimated is 12,600 tons, which is nearly the same as in the previous year. The yield of til and other oilseed crops is estimated at 23,800 tons, which is 15 per cent. less than it was last year.

EASTERN BENGAL WHEAT.

The final wheat forecast for Eastern Bengal, 1906-1907 is as follows:—On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905 the area under wheat crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·7 per cent. of the total area under wheat crop in British India. Preliminary.—Wheat is grown fairly largely in all districts of Rajshahi Division and to a small extent in Dacca Division. There is also a not inconsiderable area under wheat in Goalpara district of Assam, but no forecast having ever been submitted from that district. They will be included in the forecast of next year. Wheat is not grown to an appreciable extent in any other part of Assam.

Character of the Season.—Conditions were favourable to the crop during the sowing season and continued so till the middle of November. The drought which then set in and lasted till February retarded growth in all districts. A hailstorm also did considerable damage to the crop in Malda. On the whole the season was unfavourable to the crop.

Area Sown.—The total area under the crop, as returned by the District Officers, is estimated at 154,750 acres, against 159,850 acres of the preceding year. It is to be remembered that these figures are only estimates. There is reason to suspect that they are considerably on the side of excess and that the same is true of the estimated normal area Pending assurance on this point the district figures have been taken as received.

Character of the Crop.—The outturn is estimated below the normal everywhere, since the publication of the preliminary forecast prospects have improved in Jalpaiguri but deteriorated in Rajshahi, Malda and Pabna, and remained stationary elsewhere. The total crop calculated on the returns of District Officers yields a provincial outturn of 69 per cent, against 77 per cent. last year.

Gross Outturn.—According to the estimates of District Officers the gross yield of wheat this year amounts to 44,000 tons against 50,000 tons in the previous year.

Prices.—Prices of wheat in Rangpur, the only market of this province for which regular returns are available, are now about a third dearer than two years ago, and about a fifth dearer than at this time last year. From April 1905 the price remained fairly steady at Rs. 3-8 per maund till January 1906. They suddenly rose in February to Rs. 4 and then gradually increased to Rs. 4-10 in November last. After a temporary decline to Rs. 4 they suddenly rose again to Rs. 4-11 in March. The high prices of rice have undoubtedly affected all other food grains in this province.

EASTERN BENGAL RABI.

Forecast of the rabi crops of Eastern Bengal, 1906-1907. This forecast relates to the district of Eastern Bengal, except the Chittagong Hill Tracts and furnishes an estimate of the outturn of all rabi crops other than wheat, cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane for each of which a separate forecast is issued. The crops dealt with in the forecast are summer rice and various kinds of pulses and potatoes, tobacco, chillies and other food and non-food crops. Of these the most important are tobacco and *boro* rice which represent 15 and 12 per cent. respectively of the total area.

Character of the Season.—There was sufficient moisture in the soil in October and November to give the crops a good start and the season commenced very favourably, but the almost complete absence of rain in December and January affected the crops in all districts more or less seriously everywhere, and especially in Mymensingh, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Bangpur and Pabna—in the last named district insects attacked the pulse crops, while hail-storms did considerable damage to the tobacco crop in Jalpaiguri.

The normal area under the crops under report has been estimated at 2,376,300 acres. The area reported to have been sown this year was 2,224,000 acres against 2,129,500 acres in 1905-1906.

Character of the Crops.—As shown by the district returns the forecast for *boro* rice was 87 per cent, of the normal; but since the returns were submitted there have been heavy falls of rain almost all over the province which have severely damaged all the crops not already harvested. The total outturn of *boro* will, therefore, after allowing for increase of area, probably not exceed 80 per cent. In the case of tobacco the average outturn per acre is probably nearly the same as last year, but the decrease in the area under this crop in Rangpur will reduce the total outturn to about 74 per cent of a normal Crop. For all crops taken together the district Officers' forecasts work out to a provincial outturn of 72 per cent, against 75 per cent, in 1905-1906. If allowance is made for the recent damage done to the *boro* crop the outturn of all rabi crops may be estimated at 71 per cent. of the normal.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST CHAIRMANSHIP.

WE are very glad to learn, says the *Sind Gazette* that at the special request of the Port Trustees, endorsed by the Commissioner in Sind, Government have sanctioned the raising of the remuneration of the Collector of Karachi, as Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, from Rs. 300 a month to Rs. 500, with retrospective effect from the 1st April last. At the time when Mr. Mules took over the duties of Chairman, the Trust had reached a critical point in its history. Large extensions and developments of the Port had recently been decided upon, but the new schemes had not fully taken shape and some fear was consequently felt that the duties of the post would be too heavy for any individual who not only came nearly fresh to the work with slight previous knowledge of the Port, but who was also burdened with other official duties. These considerations induced the Trustees to apply for the services of a full time chairman, and the request was associated with the name of Mr. R. P. Barrow, whose ability had been fully proved and whose appointment would have obviated the disadvantage of changing horses in the middle of the stream. Government, however, refused to accede to the request, and neither the public nor the Trustees have since found any reason to regret the decision. From the first Mr. Mules threw himself heart and soul into his duties as chairman. He rapidly mastered the details of the Trust's position and of the new schemes of extension and development, and during his tenure of office he has displayed so firm a grasp of the situation and so much tact and ability in dealing with the somewhat complicated problems that have come before him that he has won the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come into contact in connection with Port Trust affairs. The spontaneous action of the Trustees is a graceful recognition of his services, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Mules on the gratifying compliment which has been paid him and on the well-deserved and practical form which that compliment has taken.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SIAM AND ITS KING.

MANY years have elapsed since the King Siam offered to place his dominions under the protection of Great Britain. Much, too, has happened in the interval, and the bulk of the territory over which he ruled in 1889 has now become a part of the French Empire in Indo-China. French possessions to the east, and British India to the west, bedge the present boundaries of Siam; but, although the western border has been unaltered since 1888, the French line is an unsettled one, and under one pretext or another since 1893 it has been constantly shifted.

The changes which have distinguished the Franco-Siamese boundary during the last fourteen years in a measure describe the position of affairs in Siam herself If the French could be induced to respect some definite zone there would be nothing to disturb the peace of the kingdom or to retard her development. As it happens, every year brings some irruption of political questions into Bangkok, due to the machinations of the French Colonial party that is the active instruments of French policy on the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. So recently as March of this year the Siamese Cambodian frontier came under discussion at Saigon, with the inevitable transfer of a few Siamese provinces to French suzerainty and the consequent readjustment of the French boundaries. Yet in 1896 Great Britain and France ratified an arrangement by which, while they themselves were restricted respectively to the west of the Menam River and to the east of the Mekong River, Siam was confirmed in the absolute possession of the Menam Valley, the richest portion of the kingdom, the integrity and independence of which for the future was now perpetually guaranteed. Unfortunately, by the terms of a further Anglo-French Convention of 1904 the utility of the 1896 Agreement was largely destroyed; and, as was made evident by the result of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of March of this year, the areas actually guaranteed by it were placed at the mercy of France. In any case, five provinces—Bassac, Battambong, Melupirey, Sisuphou, and Angkor—covering some 15,500 square miles and specially attributed to Siamese jurisdiction by the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1896, have now become French prizes: Melupirey and Bassac by the terms of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1904, Battambong, Angkor, and Sisuphon in 1907.

The point disclosed by the French annexation of provinces forming an integral part of the buffer between Great Britain and France in South-Eastern Asia, which it was the sole object of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1896 to create, is important, if not, indeed, vital, to Anglo-Siamese interests in the Menam Valley. If an area guaranteed by a specific instrument, in this case the Anglo-French Agreement of 1896, can be shorn of an appreciable slice without impairing the validity of the protecting document, it is obvious that there can be no real objection to an application of the same procedure to the remainder. Unhappily, too, as has been mentioned already, in this instance objections can be met by the powers conferred on France by Great Britain, under the modification of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1896, which the Supplementary Anglo-French Declaration of 1904 undoubtedly establishes. The fact is that the latter paper, so far as Great Britain was concerned, did not take into consideration sufficiently the possibility of French aggression in the very areas to which the modification would be devoted. Nevertheless, fourteen years ago, under the Liberal Government of the day, the merest hint of French designs upon these very same provinces was sufficient to cause Lord Rosebery to declare that "Siam's rights to the provinces which remain to the west of the Mekong are indisputable, and could not be infringed without serious, perhaps fatal, injury to her integrity and independence," while a proposal to acquire special control over them, put forward by the French Plenipotentiary, M. Le Myre de Vilers, was denounced by Lord Rosebery with equal emphasis as "A blow at that integrity and independence of the Siamese kingdom which the French Government have so often, and so specifically, promised to respect." At the same time, their maintenance under Siamese jurisdiction by the same authority was described as "a British interest of high importance," a view in which Parliament concurred. Yet it is true that territory, the possession of of which in 1889 Great Britain and France were ready to contest by force of arms, which in 1896 was withdrawn specially from the influence of these two competing Powers, has now been absorbed quite openly by one of them without a sign of recognition from the other of the significance of the act.

The claim of France to the Trans-Mekong region of Siam is based upon the contention that the area in question originally belonged to Annam and Cambodia, territories which, since 1884, have been incorporated in a French protectorate. The claim is not easily justified, since the district passed to Siam by virtue of conquest, and has remained in her undisturbed possession throughout the greater part of the last hundred years. Even French authorities concede to the Siamese a period of uninterrupted occupation of not less than half a century! Now that the surrender of the provinces has been effected, however, it is perhaps as well to consider the actual position of Siam. Shorn of considerable sovereignty by the Agreements of 1893 and 1896, 1904 and 1907, the independence of the kingdom is threatened with extinction on account of difficulties which will arise with France now that the French Colonial party are in possession of the Cambodian provinces. France undoubtedly covets the valley of the Menam, together with the port of Bangkok, and as the boundaries of these provinces merge into the valley of the Menam and lack a well-defined frontier, no real obstacle is presented to the continuation of the French forward movement. At the same time, it is necessary to the interests of our trade that the valley of the Menam should remain an open market; and, as time is short, if any shred of independence is to be preserved to Siam it is highly desirable that Great Britain should decide upon her course of action.

The position of the Throne throughout the period that has marked the clash of Anglo-French interests in Siam has been exceedingly trying. Yet there is little doubt that but for the care with which the King has watched over the destinies of his country, much greater events long since would have taken place. If the intelligence which his Majesty has displayed since 1896 had been revealed in his treatment of the earlier difficulties, the French would not have been encouraged to advance. Responsibility does not entirely rest with him, however, since the refusal of the British Government to place Siam beneath their protection exercised a depressing effect upon a very impressionable nature. Obviously, it was hopeless for Siam to expect to achieve any success in opposing so important a Power as France. Moreover, to the necessity of having to retire before the encroachments of the French Colonial party there offered no alternative when Great Britain declined to intervene. Upon the conclusion of the 1896 Convention, Chulalongkorn I. took heart of grace, and by throwing his energies into the development of the areas guaranteed to him by that Convention his Majesty achieved considerable success.

In the beginning the old order of affairs in Siam, and the traditional practices of Government, were set aside. Export foreign assistance was procured and a thorough reorganization promoted. Oppressive legislation was modified; trade was fostered by the conservation of the teak forests in the north and the opening up of additional paddy-fields in the south. Irrigation was introduced where profitable results might be anticipated, and the several departments of government were placed under the direct control of foreigners. As the result of these measures the last ten years have seen a remarkable increase in the prosperity of the kingdom. Exports have trebled, imports have doubled, while the revenue has increased from a million sterling in 1896 to a little under four millions sterling in the present year. It would be difficult to equal such a record of substantial progress, or to find elsewhere greater proof of regeneration, but of course these results would have been impossible to obtain, without the constant encouragement of the King, and his energetic co-operation in matters where he was immediately concerned. While the welfare of the people received earnest attention, so that the gambling-houses were suppressed, and slavery abolished, the requirements of trade were studied in a practical way. New canals have been opened out, four hundred miles of railway constructed, some thirty miles of electric street trams laid, a postal and telegraphic system provided, and the electric light introduced to the capital, so that Bangkok nowadays is in measurable distance of becoming one of the most progressive centres on the Indo-Malay Peninsula.

Education has never been very backward in Siam and improvements in the system of the country have been welcomed by all classes. By the employment of foreign teachers and the creation of a number of annual scholarships, a new movement has been started, by which the kingdom will be infused with a healthier and a brighter spirit. King's Scholars are permitted to take up their residence in any educational centre in Europe, and on their return are expected to devote their services to Government. His Majesty himself affords a striking example of the beneficial effect of Western influences. He has acquired a perfect knowledge of the English language, and through a taste for travel he is familiar with the economic and social conditions of the whole world. India has attracted him, Europe given him matter for profound reflection, even the Far East has shown him how he may ameliorate the lives of his people. His Majesty's appreciation of Western ways, his innate comprehension of the Occidental point of view, enable him the more readily to detect what is unsuited to the Orient in anything he may notice. As a consequence there have been no mistakes in the work of reform to which the King has put his hand, and that it may be continued at his Majesty's death has been provided for by the case which has been bestowed upon the training of the Crown Prince. Educated at Sandhurst and Oxford, his Royal Highness early exhibited the qualities which now so distinguish his father. Fortunately his Majesty is in the prime of life. Born in 1853 and called to the throne in 1868, in spite of the manifold attractions of an Eastern environment, he enjoys the best of health. Short in stature, but gracious and of a charming disposition, he makes many friends, and is assured of a warm welcome at the English Court.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CHARM OF THE LINEN GOWN.

Nothing daunted by the dismal weather of the early spring, the modistes on both sides of the Channel are busily originating new ideas for those cool-looking linen gowns, which are always most attractive when they are most simply made. A charming linen gown is made in a pale shade of lavender, a quaint old-world colour, which seems likely to enjoy quite a notable vogue all through the summer months, and which deserves to enjoy a success if only because of the amiable way in which it adapts itself to the totally opposite requirements of blondes and brunettes, both of whom it seems to suit equally well. The plain full skirt is trimmed near the hem with a wide band of the lavender linen bordered above and below with a box-pleated linen frill. The same kind of trimming appears upon the sleeves and again upon the square-cut bodice, which is filled in to the throat with chemisette of spotted net. Little under-sleeves of the same net are arranged just above the elbow, while the waist-belt is of pale lavender kid to match the colour of the linen, drawn through a mauve enamel buckle. A very charming hat of fine white chip accompanies this lavender linen gown. It is wreathed round the crown with large silken poppies, in soft shades of pink and mauve, and finished at the back, with a long floating veil of fine white Chantilly laces. A suitably simple sunshade of white glace silk echoes the white of the hat and completes the picture.

SOME SMARTER FROCKS.

In striking contrast to the sweet simplicity of these linen gowns, numbers of costly and elaborate toilettes are to be seen designed in painted chiffon, in marquisette, or in ninon de soie, trimmed with a quantity of fine real lace. There will be other gowns, too, composed entirely of real lace, and never lovelier than they are this season. Carried out in the finer kinds of Irish crochet, or very possibly in Carrickmacross these gowns are most successful when they are made in the form of Princess robes and moulded carefully to the figure, with nothing at all in the way of a waist-belt to interrupt the long graceful sweep of the lines as they run from waist to feet. There are always those, however, to whom the lace gown does not appeal, and to them, no doubt, that suggestion will prove acceptable which is given in our other illustration, where a very dainty frock of pale green marquisette may be seen, worn with a smart little coatee of Irish lace. This coat reaches barely to the line of the waist at the back, while in front it is finished with two long stole ends, the effect of which is most becoming. These ends of lace are held in place by a band of silver tissue shot with green and tied on the left side with long loops and ends. Similar green and silver ribbons adorn the lace sleeves some little distance above the elbow. Below these ribbons there are soft draperies of ivory-white chiffon to match the chemisette, which is filled in to the throat with transparent Carrickmacross lace applique. Round the hem of the long flowing skirt there is a deep band of Irish crochet lace. With this gown, a very becoming hat of white crinoline has been sketched, adorned with pink roses and pale green river-grasses. The tall Incroyable sunshade is also specially worthy of note, as it measures nearly four feet in height and represents positively le dernier cri, as far as parasols are concerned. It is mounted on a white enamelled stick, with a crystal ball by way of handle, and tied with a smart bow of pale green satin ribbon.

THE VOGUE FOR NECK RUFFLES.

Quite suddenly, and without any conceivable reason, large ruffles for the neck have come back into fashion. Some of these net ruffles are arranged with long book-marker ends in velvet or in satin ribbon, while others again are finished with full-bows and loops of wide sash ribbon, with two long ends on either side, chosen to match the colour of the net. A particularly becoming ruffles, and one which cannot fail to make a successful appearance at Ascot, as it will be worn with a frock in very pale blue marquisette, and a pale blue chip hat, is carried out in plain white net, very closely pleated, like a dog-Toby frill. It is bordered along the extreme edge of the pleats with a number of tiny balls in black chenille, and finished with long black chenille ends and a fringe of tassels. Another very pretty ruffle in lilac net is lined inside in the most fascinating fashion imaginable with a light trellis-work of narrow velvet ribbon, wired invisibly the better to keep the ruffle itself in shape. These net ruffles are being very carefully chosen to match the colours of the dresses with which they will be worn, and in many cases they are being specially dyed, so that they shall strike no jarring note, but shall be of exactly the same one as the chiffon, the muslin, or the marquisette of or the gown. Some new ruffles, too, are composed of several frills of white tulle, bordered at the extreme edge with a narrow line of coloured lace, tinted in some pale shade. These ruffles are then finished with velvet ends, in the same colour as the lace. In white, bordered with pale blue, old rose, or leaf-green, these lace-edged ruffles are particularly pretty.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ATTACKED.

"Lancet" Condemns the Air of the House.

"In busy times there can be no doubt at all that the air of the Stock Exchange is not fit for healthy men to breathe."

Thus the "Lancet" on June 28 accounted for the complaints by members to their doctors of malaise, headache, depression, and feeling of being run down.

"Bustle," it adds, "is a necessary feature of this work, and feelings are manifested in physical methods of expressing emphasis. There are much running about, shouting, shuffling of feet and beating of tables, all of which form agencies favouring the distribution of disease bearing materials. We feel certain that the arrangements fall lamentably short of a sanitary standard. Accordingly it must claim its victims to those diseases which are a corollary of inspiring air polluted with foul gases, human exhalations, and infected dust."

MEMBER'S VIEWS.

Among the members the general opinion seemed to be that the "Lancet," took an exaggerated view. It was recalled (writes our City Editor) that twenty years ago an epidemic of enteric fever in London resulted in the most searching examination into every detail of the sanitary arrangements of the Stock Exchange, but it was found, after a most thorough investigation by independent authorities, that the sanitary arrangements were in excellent order, and since that day the managers have neglected no opportunity to keep them perfect.

The most elaborate arrangements exist for ventilating and similar purposes. As to the dust nuisance which is admitted, the floor is constructed of the hardest wood (teak) but even so it has been authoritatively calculated that about 150 cubic feet of this flooring is converted into powder every year. When formerly oak was used the flooring was worn down from a thickness of two inches to only three quarters of an inch in ten years.

Considering the bustle and confusion of the Stock Exchange business, it would not be surprising if the hygienic qualities of the Stock Exchange are not all that could be desired.

OVERHAUL OF ROYAL PALACES.

Arrangements are being made for a thorough inspection and overhaul of both Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and it is very probable that immediately after the end of the season—that is to say, during the months of August and September—the Castle and the Palace will be placed in the hands of contractors for a large amount of redecorative work.

The idea has been discussed of adding a wing comprising some twenty rooms, to Buckingham Palace. It is certain that the accommodation provided by the Royal residence in St. James's has recently been taxed to the very utmost.

A WORKING-MAN who could find no regular employment in London, was sent to Canada by the Church Army not long ago. Before sailing he had fallen in love with a widow with six children, but, of course, could not invite her to share his then impecunious lot. In Canada he prospered exceedingly, and recently wrote to the Army, asking the society to find the lady, and make a proposal of marriage on his behalf. This was done successfully by a Church Army captain, and the widow has sailed from Liverpool with her youngest child for Canada.

BY THE WAY.

LAUDABLE DECEIT.

A writer in a contemporary suggests that passengers, upon going on board a vessel, should be immediately instructed in the use of the lifebelt. He has been met with the objection that this would scare passengers and cause undue alarm. There is something in the plea, though that should not stand in the way of so essential a precaution. The thing to be effective would have to be done immediately passengers embarked, for within a few minutes many of them would already be ill. Once sickness has begun, the idea of using a lifebelt would be scorned. Seven people last night who all know something of the horrors of a sea passage agreed that when sea-sickness is at its worst, the announcement that the ship was about to founder would be joyful tidings. The idea of the "lifebelt race," however, is good for those able to take part in it. It was carried out on a bigger scale by one captain, who got male passengers on board, for the sport of the thing, to get out the boats and take off the women and children and row away from the vessel. When all were safely away he told them that the joke was no joke, that the ship was really on fire and they could not go back to it.

A STRANGE CALL TO ARMS.

Admiral Farragut had a curious way of keeping his men up to their work. At any moment of the day or night he would have false alarm of a fire raised. The men at first resented it, but in time they came to take it in the right spirit, and would tumble out of their berths at dead of night and rush to quarters with the alacrity and orderliness of the London Fire Brigade. One day his ship was captured by an enemy, a new crew put on board, and the original transferred to the conqueror. That night the old fire alarm was quietly conveyed to the prisoners. Each man responded, but, instead of a fire, they put out the light of their captors. The rising came so suddenly and silently as to be wholly unlooked for. The ship having been made the property of the prisoners, the other was next boarded and the crew of that also made prisoners. And, from having been captives on board an enemy's vessels, the "firemen" were in the happy position of being able to make for port masters again of their own craft and of that by which they had been captured.

ANTICIPATING THE ACT.

Mr Harcourt's Small Holdings Bill has set landowners thinking. How will they stand in future in relation to their servants and tenants? One man, who, in appearance is "F. C. G.'s" John Bull in the flesh, has come to a simple agreement with his men. He lets them have allotments on his land, without money and without price. But the new Bill—! "Look here, my lads," he said to them this week; "you have your allotments rent free, and I mean you to have them rent free. But I don't know what this blessed Radical Government's up to. This new Act of theirs may try, for all I know, to make this land of mine yours. Now this is the way we'll settle it. I haven't got many peas this year; you have. You shall each give me a peck apiece, and perhaps next year's a capful of beans. That shall be your rent, and blow the Government!" And now he faces the future with equanimity.

TOO BAD.

The plan adopted for the removal of the Ascot Gold Cup was a daring variant of one which has often been successfully tried elsewhere. A gold nugget disappeared from a recent exhibition as the result of a similar ruse. The audacity of the coup recalls an incident of an earlier day in Holborn. Said a stout, asthmatic old gentleman to a well-dressed stranger who was passing; "A rascal has stolen my hat. I tried to overtake him, but—I'm so out of breath—I can't stir another inch." The stranger surveyed the other with critical eye. The victim was puffing and panting as for dear life. In the pleasantest tone in the world, the stranger said: "Then I'll be hanged, old boy, if I don't have your wig." So saying he snatched that article from the sufferer's head and departed like the wind, leaving him with head as bare as a babe's.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

Lord Elgin, says that he regrets the disposition to change the name of the Colonies to "Dominions." It is a wonder that the word Dominion finds place at all in the Imperial titles of territory. It was only as the result of an after thought that Canada came so to be described. When, forty years ago, the Dominion was formed out of the several provinces, the whole was first called the United Provinces. Six drafts of the Bill Bore that style. Then came an important alteration. Sir John Macdonald sought to get the style altered to that of the "Kingdom of Canada." Here, he thought, was an opportunity of giving the other Colonies a lead. Each would become an auxiliary kingdom. "Kingdom of Canada," therefore, now appeared in the draft. And Kingdom of Canada it would to this day have remained, had not Lord Derby, then Foreign Secretary, feared that it would "wound the sensibilities of the Yankees," as Sir John Macdonald put it.

COVENT GARDEN MILLINERY.

What has fashion in millinery to do with Covent Garden market? More than most men, at any rate, realise At this season of the year delicate fern which has borne hard picking since last autumn ought to be resting and recuperating, but you find nurserymen still feeding it with artificial fertilisers to keep it productive, so that they may pick and send to Covent Garden what, after undergoing a certain secret process, may be the trimming of Mayfair's millinery. Real flowers and real foliage are now used for hats, and who knows but that we shall get back to the fashion of sixty years ago, when flowers, not jewels, bedecked the hair and costumes of society women? Sir James Simpson noted with delight at the time that the art not of the jeweller but of the florist was invoked to adorn the beauties into whose society his popularity as a leading surgeon brought him.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY.

It would be a sad blow for the makers of artificial flowers were the real thing again to become popular. For the worthy doctor declared in one of his letters to his family: "I now think artificial flowers very ungenteel. All his lady friends wore in their hair nothing but real flowers, and he was constantly having to guess at the names of the ornaments. "Often the Duchess of Sutherland wears a simple chaplet of ivy leaves," he noted. "Sometimes a bracken leaf is all the sports in her head adornments, and beautiful it looks. Rowans and haws are often worn, bedded into crowns or flowers or chaplets. Heather is also a favourite. On Thursday Lady Lorne, came down with a most beautiful chaplet, trying round and keeping down her braided hairs. It was a long bunch of bramble leaves and half-ripe brambles—actual, true brambles." Apparently fashion is trending again in the same direction, but with as many improvements upon the old methods as the friends of Simpson made upon the first choice of garments recorded in Genesis.

CHINA IN LONDON.

The opium dens have been closed in Shanghai, and a movement is on foot to prohibit the use of the pernicious drug on board steamers frequented by Chinese. It would not be a bad idea, if England—who sends so many devoted men and women as missionaries to China, and is really glad that this course of the Chinese race is to be stamped out—were to suppress the opium dens in her own land. We have them here in London, near the docks, places with as evil records as any in China. The terror and hostility with which the appearance of a stranger is hailed suggests that these dens are run in defiance of the law. If that be so, it is passing strange that the police do not take action. For these are institutions of old standing. Chinese sailors come into the docks and find their way to these hells, gamble away their wages in a night, then go to a poisonous little room aloft, and, with pipe and opium, smoke away the memory of their losses.

IN CHRISTIAN ENGLAND!

A man who knows foreign London as well as most of us know Fleet street once smuggled the writer into one of these hells. The one visit sufficed for the writer. The other went again and again—to see the life. His visits were dramatically terminated. Received in time without question, he entered a room in a den unannounced. There he found two Americans—a man and his wife. The former had fallen into a deep sleep with his pipe and opium beside him. The woman was barely conscious. Around her were a group of villainous-looking Chinese. They sprang up as the man not of their race entered, uttering an angry chorus of protests. The visitor turned to run for it when knives leapt from hiding. It was a break-neck race down the stairs, but fear made the intruder an easy winner. Not the sure hope of high reward would tempt him back again.

THE PSALM OF THE DOCKYARD CLOCK.

Men clatter, clatter to and fro
In spite of sluggish lives:—
Tho' dawns may come and eves may go,
I'm 10-15 for ever!

A RECORD shipment of tea will be made from Colombo at the end of this month by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Ekaterinoslav*, consigned to Vladivostock

ARRESTED AFTER 25 YEARS.

A remarkable story, in connection with an offence committed twenty-five years ago, was told at the Clerkenwell Police-court on June 28.

John Edwards, forty-eight, a builder, of Scarsdale road, Victoria Park, Manchester, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of stealing £462 11s. 6d. belonging to his then employer, Mr. G. T. Westacott, auctioneer, of St. Pancras, in July, 1882.

At the previous hearing Inspector Neil, who arrested the accused in Manchester, said that when charged he replied, "That remains to be proved Later he remarked" I expected this about six weeks ago. I was told by the man who gave me away that he had done it. He is a dirty scoundrel after all I have done for him. I have given him money, and he has held this over my head. Because I would not give him more he has done this."

Twenty-five years ago said Mr. Ricketts who epresented Mr. Westecott to-day the prosecution gave certain information, but since accused was given into custody, facts had been disclosed which altogether altered the view which the court had previously taken of the transaction. It appeared that at the time of the robbery a fellow-clerk of the defendant's named Durtnel, who died thirteen years ago, absconded, and if what happened at the time had been fully explained, the proceedings against the defendant would never have been taken.

WOULD MAKE RESTITUTION.

Durtnel exercised considerable influence over the others in the office and the defendant entrusted him with £519 8s. which he had received, to pay into the bank instead of paying it in himself. The other man paid in only a portion of the money leaving £462 11s.10d. deficient and he then absconded. The defendant feeling that he had done wrong in not himself having paid in the money also absconded though he had not the benefit of any of the money. The defendant now proposed if the magistrate would permit to make restitution to the prosecutor, and Mr. Westacott desired to withdraw the charge. For the past twenty-five years the defendant had been living a most respectable life, without the slightest imputation ever resting upon him, and he had a family of grown-up children.

Mr. Neil, for the defence, said his client at the time of the occurrence was suffering from nervous breakdown, and when he was informed that Durtnell, who was a man of overpowering character, had not paid the money into the bank, he gave way to fright and absconded. Realising, however, that the had done wrong in not disclosing the whole facts of the case, he subsequently made an effort through a third party to pay the money back.

He had never changed his name, and lived openly in Manchester, and was now in a fair way of business.

Mr. d'Endycourt discharged the accused, it being stated that £200 is to be paid as restitution.

FIRST RACE ON NEW MOTOR TRACK.

Records Broken.

Mr. S. F. Edge on his six-cylinder Napier car started the first racing event on the Brooklands Track at six o'clock on the evening of June 28, in an effort to drive at an average of sixty miles an hour for twenty-four hours. He actually broke all British records with the following figures :—

5 miles : 4 mins. 56 secs.
50 miles ; 42 mins. 46 2-5 secs.
100 miles : 85 mins. 13 2-5 secs.
Or in
1 hour : 70 miles 130 yards.
2 hours: 140 miles 1,320 yards.
3 hours : 207 miles 800 yards (after a stoppage of a minute and a half for water).
4 hours: 271 miles 1,160 yards.
5 hours : 342 miles 1,350 yards.
6 hours : 407 miles 60 yards.

The former British records were : 41 miles in 1 hour, 81 for 2 hours and 121 for three hours.

Mr. Edge, before a handful of spectators, followed two pacing cars which he overhauled and passed at fifty miles, steadily increasing his lead. The weather conditions were this evening perfect, and the track had been dampened to a nicety by the late showers. The speed was far from appalling to watch. The drivers have with them in the cars various refreshments for consumption en route.

Mr. Edge looked remarkable fresh when he stopped for water. The track presented a weird and beautiful spectacle when darkness fell, and the big flare light, set 100ft. apart at the top of the steep curves, cast their glare over the cement and the surrounding woods.

Around the base of the track nearly the entire distance of the course, was a single row of tiny red and white electric glow lamps like footlights in the centre of a curve. Marking the danger line were red lamps. It was outside or above those that Mr. Edge and his fellow-drivers took them care. The effect as the cars came roaring up out of the semi-darkness into the glare of the torches was very striking.

At the end of the fifth hour Mr. Edge was doing an average of seventy-one miles an hour, although he had stopped shortly before ten for petrol and water. The other two cars were six and ten miles behind. One burst a tyre and lost four and a half minutes. All the motor experts were agreed that the critical period for Mr. Edge would be between 2 and 6 a. m.

Mr. Edge hopes to remain at the wheel himself all the twenty-four hours, but his mechanician will be changed. Of the two other Napier cars the drivers were to be changed every two or three hours.

CITY FINANCIER IN THE DOCK.

There has been a new development of the case in which William Tyler and George Harris are charged with frauds on investors.

On June 28 Charles Perryman, a financier of Tokenhouse-buildings, who is well known in Stock Exchange circles, was charged before Sir John Knill at the Guildhall with being concerned with the other prisoners.

He is a stout, clean-shaven man, and was defended by Sir Charles Mathews. Mr. Frampton represented Tyler and Harris.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Simmonds said he should be able to show that on more than one occasion the rent of Tyler and Co's. premises was paid by Perryman, and certain notes would also be traced to him.

Detective Inspector Otway said that when he read the warrant at Old Jewry Police-station charging Perryman with conspiring to defraud, he asked: Who had the temerity to lay the information?

The witness replied: "It was upon my information that the warrant was granted," and the prisoner returned: "A police officer is not a very substantial person to obtain redress from."

Mr. Sewell explained how the accused were each connected in one way or another with "Tyler and Co. of Pinner's Hall," and the "financial guardians" of Tokenhouse-buildings. Perryman, he said did not appear in the forefront but when the case came to be investigated it would be seen that he was actively taking part in both

Counsel proceeded to call a lady witness, and asked that her name and address might be kept from the public. This course which is not unusual in this court was adopted, and the lady proceeded with her evidence stating that she lived in Surrey. She then explained her transactions with the defendants, and how she was induced to sent £150 for investment.

Other evidence having been given the case was adjourned.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Another Complication.

San Francisco has furnished material for yet another Japanese complication. Its Board of Police Commission have suddenly refused to renew licenses to a number of Japanese who conduct employment agencies, on the ground that the applicants are not and cannot become citizens of the United States.

To the representations of the Japanese that the withdrawal of the licences is a violation of treaty rights, the commission retort that all treaties are subject to the general police power of the State. They advise the Japanese to institute legal proceedings, in order to establish their status and define their rights under the treaty ; if the Courts uphold them the commissioners say (a San Francisco correspondent states) refuse to the Japanese all licensed fields of business. The Japanese in the city are highly excited and discussed to-day whether to start legal proceedings or to appeal to the Home Government.

The Rev. Henry C. Mable, general secretary to the American Baptist Mission, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Japan, warns his countrymen that the American immigration policy is creating an increasing feeling of uneasiness and sensitiveness among the Japanese who are prepared, if necessary, to defend their honour and dignity against the whole world.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A LESSON FROM MARS.

We have received a copy of the *Brown Alumni Monthly*—a quaint title which at once betrays the source of such a magazine—containing a paper by Professor Lester Ward, whose name is well known among sociologists in this country. He assumes that Mars has passed through much the same stages as the Earth has done, and, applying the geological principal of uniformitarianism, he finds an exact parallel between the two planets up to the end of their respective Tertiary periods. He then states that "we have now the best reasons for supposing" that the Psychozoic age, upon which we are but just entering, so to speak, began on Mars at the opening of the Quternary period. And from that point on we have nothing to compare with that portion of Martian history. Since that time Mars has become a smooth body, has lost most of its water, but still shows evidence of vegetable and psychic life. To this psychic life is due the irrigation system by which the melting snow at the poles is conveyed to all parts of the planet. Thus the visible aspect of Mars has been altered in such a way as to show that the social efficiency of the Martian race is at a far higher level than we have yet attained. The Earth must follow in the footsteps of Mars. There we see a race of vast antiquity and supreme wisdom clinging desperately to the place of its birth, half gasping for breath, hoarding up every drop of its precious water but doomed in the comparatively near future to face the lingering death of a dying world. In like manner, we too must anticipate the scene which Professor Ward deftly expresses by changing two letters in the famous line from Horace: "voir le dernier (hu) main a son dernier soupir." A gloomy picture! to which he claims there is another side. Of the quarter of a million years of man's life on earth he has been conscious of his existence about 10,000 years, and only within 2,000 years has accomplished any thing of value to himself; while his great work may be said to have been accomplished within the last two centuries. The Psychozoic age, therefore, still lies before him. The conditions of existence are still at their best—air, water, heat and light, soil, climate, the resources of nature, are all at his disposal. They will last for perhaps fifteen million years. To us, any considerable part of this Psychozoic age means enternity. Are we downhearted? Let us contrast our prospects with those of "the old decadent orb which is telling us its story."

TEMPERATURE OF MARS.

There is, however, one important consideration which cannot be overlooked in dealing with the possibility of Martian life, such as that existing on this planet. Calculating from Dulong and Petit's law of radiation, the mean temperature would be about—96deg. F. Or, assuming with Newton that a body radiates heat in exact proportion to its temperature, Mars would be at about— 236deg. F. Stefan's law of 1879 that the rate of radiation is proportional to the fourth power of the temperature, would give—33deg. F. But these determinations are based on the distance of the planet from the sun. Moulton points out that this is but one of several factors that may not be ignored. There is the proportion of the radiant energy reflected, absorbed and transmitted both by the air and by the surface of the planet, the effect of the enveloping atmosphere, and so on. Does the planet receive more solar heat than the earth, since its atmospheric density is relatively less? Taking this rarer density together with the decreased value of gravity at the Martian surface, the boiling point of water would drop to about 110deg. F., and the sublimation at lower temperatures would be increased in proportion. It follows that the sum total of water-vapour in the Martian atmosphere must be relatively greater than our own. And since there is no reason to suppose that the planet would part with its lighter gases the quickest, there is ground for thinking that both water-vapour and carbonic acid gas are present in relatively greater quantities than in our atmosphere. If so, the heat received at the Martian surface must be less than on ours, and what is lost improves the prospect of retention Half of the earth's surface is covered with cloud, which transmits but one-fifth of the heat received. But Mars is practically without cloud. The markings on the planet are regarded by Lowell as seen through a veil rather than obscured by cloud. The proportion of the solar light incident on an element of surface and diffusedly reflected by such an element is called the albedo. From comparison of albedoes, and assuming what is hardly the case, that heat is retained on Mars as upon the earth, Lowell gets 72deg. F. as the mean annual temperature. From the albedo he also figures out the density of the Martian air as one-twelfth that of the earth's superficial atmosphere. He finally arrives at 48deg. F. for the mean temperature of the planet.

WITHIN THE EARTH.

The Abbe Moreux is known to astronomers as a conscientious investigator. If we are not mistaken, he has not got off scot-free during the recent troubles which have befallen his religious confreres in France. But we cannot be altogether sorry if the force of circumstances leads, in his case, to greater scientific activity. For instance, he has been enlightening his generation, in the columns of Cosmos, as to the nature of the interior of the earth. He approaches his subject in quite the scientific spirit. Every discovery in the scientific world has its echo in every branch of science—this is the law of progress. If science is not bankrupt the same must hold good of both scientists and of their theories. Whenever, then, he continues, I expound a theory which is universally accepted, the reader must give me credit until that theory is replaced by another. Is it true that we are living on a thin crust of the earth, comparable to the shell of an egg, and that below this thin shell there is a gulf of intensely hot matter in which the whole of humanity would be engulfed in case of a sudden dislocation of the earth's surface? The first thing that is certain is that heat increases with depth, and this is measured in geothermic degrees. the degree being fairly constant in any homogeneous stratum. As a descent of 30 to 40 metres shows an increase of 1deg. Centigrade, it is to this depth the name of degree is applied. Thus, near Berlin the temperature was found to be 48deg. at a depth of 1,260 metres, and this fact is expressed by saying that the geothermic degree was 33 metres. The same result was found to hold good at Schadelbach, in Saxony, in Silesia, and in many other places, all pointing to the conclusion that temperature increases with depth according to a law which is practically uniform. But what are two kilometres, to the radius of the earth, which is some 6,370 kilometres? A mere scratch! Supposing the law to hold good, we would have a temperature of 2,000deg. at a depth of 70 kilometre, a temperature at which no rock or metal could resist fusion. The United States Geological Survey reported that the commonest elements of the lava ejected by volcanoes melts at 880deg. C., and bodies such as granite, felspar, and quartz have melting points between 1,440deg, and 1,775 deg. Of course these melting points must be altered if we take into account the enormous pressures at such depths as 70 kilometres.

PRESSURE AND DENSITY.

It is clear that below a very small faction of the earth's radius the geothermic law no longer holds. Evidence as to what does take place is afforded by the seismological apparatus which registers earth tremors. Since the centre of earth disturbance is ascertained to be at a depth never greater than fifty kilometres, it is practically certain that it is in the solid crust. From this centre start the waves of disturbance, some transmitted through the crust outwards, and others travelling towards the interior of the earth. Of recent years seismographs have betrayed the existence of preliminary tremblings, recorded before the seismic perturbations, and felt even at the antipodes; and their rate of transmission has been calculated to be about three times as fast as the speed of an express train, for in some twenty minutes these undulations will traverse a distance equivalent to the diameter of the earth. These tremblings are propagated under conditions quite different from those of transmission through a solid. The rigidity of the internal nucleus, the magma, must be several times greater than that of steel, and to allow for this velocity it must be remembered that at a depth of seventy kilometres there must be a pressure equal to at least 2,000 atmospheres. This enormous pressure compensates for the effects of heat It gives to molten lava the conditions of resistance and molecular continuity which are necessary to account for such velocities of transmission. The mean density of the earth is known to be about five and a half times that of water. If the density of surface material be expressed by 2, that of those at the interior will approximate to 7—i.e., to the density of metals. Now, the flattening that takes place in a liquid rotating body depends on the distribution of the materials their density, the velocity of rotation, and the weight at the surface. All results agree to show that for the flattening of the earth as calculated by astronomers the materials must be distributed in layers of increasing density from the surface to the interior, according to a law which can only be applied to a fluid. Thus, the earth must have originally been a liquid body On astronomical grounds it can be shown that in spite of the unceasing dissipation of the heat stored up within the earth at most 100 million years ago there is sufficient left to maintain the interior in a state of fluidity. That is to say, even the most refractory materials in the interior can only exist in the state of fusion, and must be superposed in order of density.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, yielding to the pleadings of his family, has installed a private detective as bodyguard. One of the detective's chief duties, the *Tribune* says, will be to watch persons at Mr. Aked's church, which Mr. Rockefeller attends. Nobody will be permitted to carry parcels into the church, as concealed bombs are feared. Mr. Rockefeller jun. also has a bodyguard.

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Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

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CORRESPONDENTS :

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping (Perak). Ipoh (Perak). Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kuala Lumpor Bangkok. Batavia. Sourabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong. Foochow. Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

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Calcutta. Delhi. Cawnpore. Tuticorin
Lahore. Bombay. Colombo. Zanzibar.
Amritsar Madras. Mandalay. Mombasa
Kurrachee. Rangoon. Newera Eliya. Nairobi.
Steamer Point. Aden. Kandy. Chittagong
Kutebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,760,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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New Year, New Life, New Business.

To comply with the requirements of our Numerous Local and Mofussil Constituents, we have introduced in our line of famous Egyptian Cigarettes also Dutch, Continental, and Manila Cigars of the Best Manufacture.

The First Consignments just to hand.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Packed in cedar wood boxes and artistically finished tins outside (Airtight).

		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegante	in boxes of 50	2	12	Per box.
Cherry Brandy, Flor Fina	„ 50	3	0	„
Rarezas, Royales	„ 50	3	8	„
La Fortuna Diplomaticos	„ 50	4	0	„
La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales	„ 50	5	0	„
Mi Bella, Royales	„ 50	5	8	„
La Flor de Medana	„ 50	6	0	„
La Bolsa, Superiores	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, in glass jar	„ 50	6	0	„
Victoria	„ 50	5	0	„
Flor de Alvarez	„ 50	4	0	„

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box.
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	„ 25	6	8	„
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils	„ 25	4	0	„
Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothschilds	„ 25	3	0	„
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	„ 100	7	8	„
Perfectos, U. C.	„ 50	3	8	„
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva	„ 50	3	0	„

MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.

La Perlas	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	6	0	„
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Regalia del Orient	„ 50	5	0	„
Londres	„ 100	6	8	„
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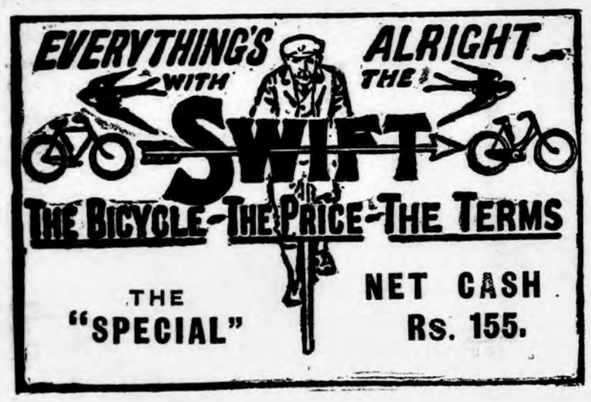

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THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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MAGNESIA

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Watches without this Trade Mark are an imitation.

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THE WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

FREE TRIAL RUNS.

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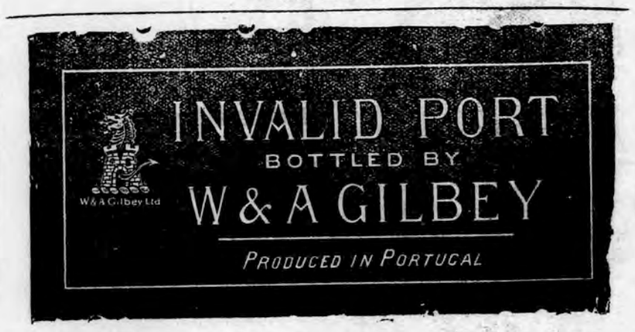

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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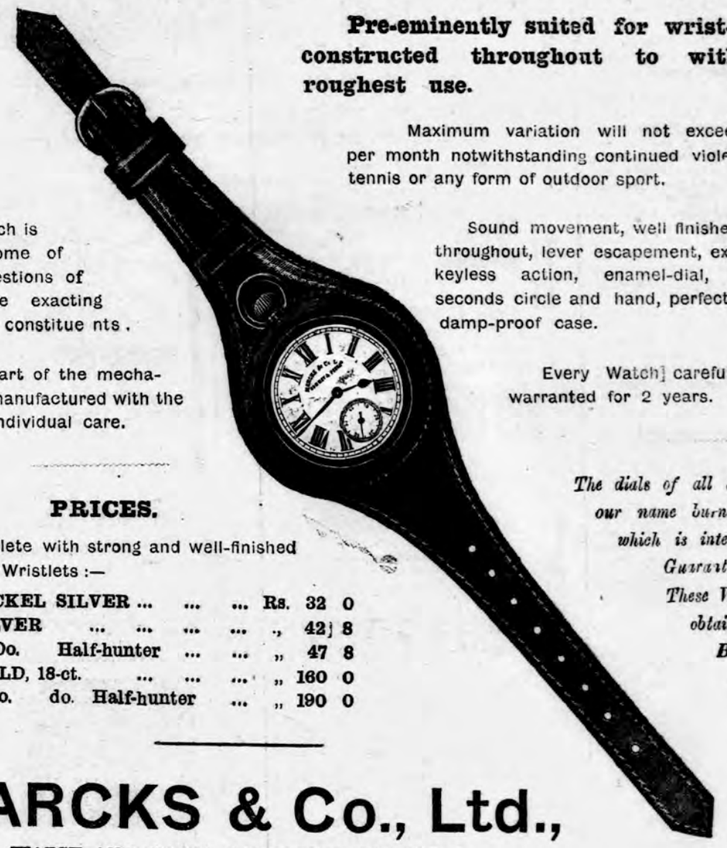
MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.



Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued violent use in riding tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

This Watch is the outcome of the suggestions of our more exacting Military constitue nts.

Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

Sound movement, well finished and well fitted throughout, lever escapement, expansion balance, keyless action, enamel-dial, bold numerals, seconds circle and hand, perfect fitting dust and damp-proof case.

Every Watch carefully adjusted and warranted for 2 years.

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence. These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.

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Complete with strong and well-finished Leather Wristlets:—

NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32	0
SILVER	„	42	8
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GOLD, 18-ct.	„	160	0
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PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

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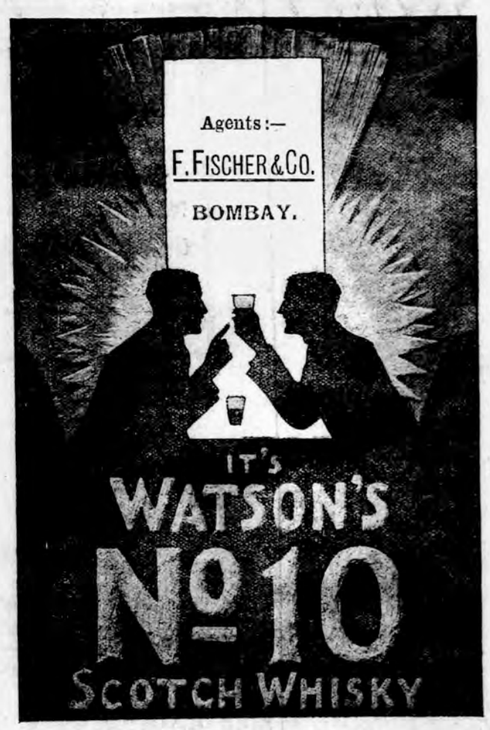

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

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Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

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Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

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